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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

VIKRAM SAMVAT 1996, YEAR 1939-40.



~~Gwalior State~~ GWALIOR :

~~Gwalior State~~ PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

	Page.
I Office Notes	1
II Circulars and Departmental Orders	2
III Work at Headquarters	2
IV Tours	3
V Conservation	4
(1) Initial Repairs to Ancient Monuments	4
Suhania	4
Gwalior	5
Kadwaha	6
Terahi	9
Besnagar	9
Udaygiri	10
Gyaraspur	11
Sondni	12
Bagh	13
(2) Up-keep	14
(3) Approach Roads	14
(4) Signboards	15
(5) Monuments declared protected	15
VI Exploration	15
(1) Excavation	15
Pawaya (Padmavati)	15
(2) Listing of Monuments	16
Ghinochi	16
Kiti	17
Pali	17
(3) Epigraphy	17
(4) Numismatics	20
VII Archæological Museums	21
(1) At Gujari Mahal	21
(2) At Mahakal Temple, Ujjain	23
VIII Publications	23
IX Important Events	24
X Photographs and Drawings	24
XI Office Library	25
XII Expenditure and Income	25
XIII Concluding Remarks	25

PART II.

Appendices A.—Tour diary	26
„ B.—Monuments conserved	32
„ C.—Antiquities found in Excavations	34
„ D.—Monuments listed	38
„ E.—Inscriptions copied	40
„ F.—Coins examined	48
„ G.—Antiquities added to the museums of Archæology	52
„ H.—Photo Negatives prepared	54
„ I.—Drawings and Paintings prepared	61
„ J.—Books added to the Office Library	62
„ K.—Expenditure	67
„ L.—Income	68

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE
FOR THE
Year ending 30th June 1940, Samvat 1996.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—During the year of report the undersigned held charge of the Department except between the 2nd of May and the 8th of June 1940 while he was on privilege leave. During the period of leave the charge of his current duties remained with Mr. G. M. Nadkarni, the Inspector of Archæology.

2. *Leave.*—The Director availed himself of one month and six days' privilege leave from the 2nd May to the 8th June 1940.

Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows:—

- (a) *Inspector.*—Mr. S. P. Tate, Inspector of Archæology, availed himself of 27 days' privilege leave from the 18th July to the 2nd August 1939 and from the 21st August to the 31st August 1939.
- (b) *General Assistant.*—Privilege leave for 26 days in the months of July, November and December 1939, and February and March 1940.
- (c) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for 12 days from the 30th May to the 10th June 1940.
- (d) *Curator.*—Privilege leave for 31 days from the 5th February to the 6th March 1940.
- (e) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for 18 days in the months of January, February and May 1940.
- (f) *Officer Accounts.*—Privilege leave for 26 days from the 20th February to the 16th March 1940.

Administrative changes.—None.

3. *Appointments.*—(1) Darbar were pleased to appoint Mr. G. M. Nadkarni, a young law graduate of Huzoor Secretary's Office to the post of Inspector of Archæology, which fell vacant owing to the resignation of Mr. S. P. Tate, Ex-Inspector. (2) The post of Mistri which was newly created in the budget of Samvat 1996, was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Ram Prasad Verma, who had often worked temporarily in this Department in past years.

4. *General*.—All the Office staff discharged their respective duties harmoniously, diligently and carefully, for which I am glad to record my appreciation.

II. Circulars and Departmental Orders.

5. No Circular or Departmental Order with special reference to this Department was issued in the year of report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

6. In addition to the ordinary Office routine, the following work was done during the headquarter season :—

- (a) The *Annual Administration Report* for Samvat 1995 (year 1938-39) was drawn up and submitted along with an album of select photographs of monuments and antiquities, taken in the year under report.
- (b) The *Annual Administration Report* for Samvat 1994 was printed and published and the *Annual Administration Report* for Samvat 1995 was sent to the Press for printing.
- (c) Half tone blocks relating to picture post cards of different monuments and antiquities were prepared and printed.
- (d) Half tone blocks were prepared and printed for illustrating the *Annual Administration Report* for Samvat 1995.
- (e) Two articles on (1) the Tumain Inscription of Kumaragupta and Ghatotkachagupta of Gupta Era 116 and (2) the Mandsaur Inscription of Malava Samvat 524 were prepared and sent to the Government Epigraphist for India, for being published in the *Epigraphia Indica*.
- (f) Paintings and metal images received for inspection and approval were examined, and such as were found suitable were purchased for the Archæological Museum.
- (g) Coins received as treasure-trove finds or as offers for purchase or exchange, as well as those found in excavations, were examined.
- (h) Antiquities unearthed in excavations at Ujjain in 1939 were cleaned, studied and listed, and important specimens were selected for exhibition at the Museum. These antiquities will be exhibited as soon as the required show-cases are ready.
- (i) Other antiquities acquired for the Museum were properly exhibited.
- (j) Distinguished visitors were shown round the Archæological Museum and Monuments on the Gwalior Fort.
- (k) Photographic negatives were printed and drawings were made or faired out.
- (l) Picture post cards were printed for making a set of views of Bagh Caves.

- (m) A programme of conservation work for the next season was drawn up and relative estimates prepared.
- (n) A list of duplicate coins available for sale or exchange was printed and circulated among Museums.
- (o) Various queries from scholars were answered and information, photographs and publications, etc., were supplied to them, on request.
- (p) Selected exhibits were sent for the Exhibition which was arranged in connection with the session of the All India History Congress, 1939, at Calcutta.
- (q) Photo enlargements and photographs of sculptures, old paintings and illustrated publications of the Department were lent to Mr. Niyogi of the Scindia School for exhibition at the University of Honolulu to which he was invited for giving demonstrations of Indian Art.

IV. Tours.

7. During the year of report, the Director spent 84 days in camp for the annual inspection of conserved and maintained monuments, for directing works of conservation and excavations in progress, for scrutinising and measuring works completed, for devising measures and drawing up estimates for conservation works to be undertaken, for directing photographic and drawing works, for showing distinguished visitors over important monuments in the districts and for exploring ancient monuments.

8. Visits of annual inspection were paid to the monuments at Kherhat (District Bhind), Suhania (District Morena), Antri (District Gird), Mahua, Surwaya, and Terahi (District Shivpuri), Chanderi (District Guna), Badoh, Besnagar, Bhilsa, Gyaraspur, Kakpur, Udaygiri and Udaypur (District Bhilsa), Ujjain (District Ujjain), Mandasor and Sondni (District Mandasor), and Bagh (District Sardarpur).

9. Bagh, Besnagar, Gyaraspur, Kadwaha, Sondni, Suhania, Terahi and Udaygiri were visited in connection with the conservation and construction works in progress, and Pawaya in connection with excavation works, in progress.

10. Ghinochi (District Bhind) and Pali (District Shivpuri) were inspected for exploration of ancient monuments.

11. The Director General of Archæology in India visited the ancient caves at Bagh and Udaygiri and was shown over.

12. The Inspector who officiated for the Director during his privilege leave toured for 17 days, for inspecting an old carved pillar at Kiti (District Bhind) and for supervising the excavations at Pawaya (District Gird).

A detailed tour diary is given in Appendix A.

V. Conservation.

(i) Initial Repairs to Ancient Monuments.

13. In the year of report, the campaign of conservation works was pushed on with vigour, as the Government were pleased to continue the support in funds. In addition to the third instalment of Rupees ten thousand for the repairs to the Buddhist Caves at Bagh, Rupees five thousand were sanctioned for conserving the Hindu monastery and temples at Kadwaha (District Guna) and temples at Terahi (District Shivpuri), and Rupees fifteen hundred for the re-excavation of and repairs to an ancient well in the premises of the Kakanmadh temple at Suhania (District Morena). Thus, the small recurring grant for works in the regular budget was supplemented with non-recurring special grants amounting to Rupees sixteen thousand and five hundred.

14. Conservation works were carried out at Gwalior, at Terahi (District Shivpuri), at Kadwaha (District Guna), at Besnagar, Gyaspur and Udaygiri (District Bhilsa), at Suhania (District Morena), at Sondni (District Mandasor), and at Bagh (District Sardarpur), at a total cost of Rs. 15,462-5-0. A statement of conservation works and expenditure incurred on them appears in Appendix B.

Important measures of conservation are summarised below:—

(District Morena).

15. *Suhania*.—The conservation of the imposing temple Kakanmadh near Suhania has been nearly completed. There is scarcity of good drinking water for the large number of rural visitors which the temple attracts all round the year. Water is also needed for watering a grove of mango trees which it is proposed to plant in the spacious compound of the temple, in order to relieve the bare and rugged appearance of the site, as also to provide comfortable shade for visitors. This urgent want is sought to be supplied by re-excavating and repairing an old well, the existence of which was indicated by a regular depression in the ground, near the compound of the temple.

16. The grant applied for the purpose having been sanctioned, the work was started but could not be completed in the year of report, partly owing to scarcity of labour, but chiefly owing to the necessity of revising the original estimate, as some new items and circumstances which had escaped notice previously, demanded attention in the course of the execution of the work.

- (a) The well was re-excavated to a depth of 59 feet, and the debris consisting of earth mixed with stone and brick was taken out.
- (b) Damaged patches of old masonry were repaired.
- (c) Big cut stone blocks of the *dasa* rings used in the original construction, which had fallen into the well were taken out, cut to size, and refixed.

The remaining work will be done next year.

(District Gird-Gwalior).

17. *Gwalior*.—At Gwalior two monuments received attention namely, the *Gujari Mahal* in Gwalior Fort, and the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.

Gujari Mahal.—In the Archæological Museum housed in the *Gujari Mahal* there was a theft of old coins in the year of report (See under Museum *paras* 69 to 72 below). The miscreants finding the walls of the main hall in which the coins had been exhibited (in show-cases) too strong to break through, set fire to one of the three large teak wood doors and entered the hall through a big hole made by the fire. One flap of the door was badly burnt and the other flap received slight injuries.

- (i) The damaged portions of the door were cut off and were replaced with *chanda* teak wood finished with brass flowers, varnish paint, etc., so as to match the original work.
- (ii) The stone sill of the door had cracked owing to the heat of the fire, and had further been broken into with chisel and hammer by the thieves. The damaged portion was chiselled off and the sill was repaired by inserting a new well-dressed piece of cut stone.
- (iii) The thieves could not break through the main entrance door of the *Gujari Mahal* nor could they climb the high enclosure walls except at one vulnerable point at the south-west corner, where owing to the slope of the hill, the wall was not high enough. It was possible for a thief to get up to the terrace roof, by mounting on the shoulders of a companion. It is almost certain that the thieves must have taken advantage of this loop hole. In order to guard against a possible recurrence of similar intrusion in future, a portion (about 30 feet in length) of the southern enclosure wall at the south west-corner was raised up to a safe height (about 15 feet above ground level). The major portion in the length of the west enclosure wall was also raised up so as to prevent a man leaping down to the terrace roof below from over the top of this wall. For the same purpose, a stone masonry pillar was constructed at the south-west corner of the building. An offset in the southern and western walls which afforded facility for a man to stand at an intermediate height in the walls was sloped down with stone chips and cement. All possible constructive measures were thus provided with a view to make the *Gujari Mahal* safe against unwelcome nightly visitors.

- (iv) Two other items of conservation which were carried out in the ordinary course, consisted of the restoration of the staircase which leads up to the terrace roof through room No. 15 in the northern side, and of some extension of the electric fitting. The side walls and the roof of the stair-case had fallen off, thus providing entrance for rain water and presenting an ugly appearance to the visitor as soon as he entered into the Mahal. This was also the most convenient of all the stair-cases to reach the Office room on the first floor. It was therefore restored with necessary repairs to the steps, the side walls and the roof.
- (v) Necessary extension of electric fitting which comprised a few lamp points and wall plugs was also made.

19. *Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.*—Some minor repairs were executed to this important monument.

- (i) There was a depression in the stone pavement just in front of the entrance to the main building, where rain water accumulated. The pavement was therefore taken out and reset in level.
- (ii) The joints in the stone pavement of the whole western wing of the verandah had become bare and sheltered dust as well as insects. They were therefore repointed with lime mortar.
- (iii) Some gaps caused by the decay of stone in the basement of the building were repaired with cut stone.
- (iv) A wall of a large platform supporting graves in the open yard close to the Tomb had bulged forward and fallen in parts. It was therefore dismantled and rebuilt properly.
- (v) Some pits of the graves which had sagged during the rainy season were filled up with earth.

(District Guna).

20. *Kadwaha.*—The village Kadwaha situated at about 12 miles by cart track to the north of Esagarh is one of our important centres of archæological monuments. It possesses a large Hindu monastery and some fifteen Hindu temples dating from about the 10th century A. D. This monastery like similar ones at Ranod, Surwaya and Terahi in Gwalior State, and two or three more in the Central Provinces and Rajputana, is a work of the famous Saiva ascetics who flourished in this part of the country during the early mediæval period (9th to 11th centuries A. D.). (See under Epigraphy *para* 59 below). The temples also were probably constructed by or for the same *Sadhus*. The inscription on the monastery at Ranod mentions the old name of the place as Kadamba-guha of which Kadwaha is

evidently a corrupt form, and the first Saiva ascetic residing here as Kadambaguhadhivasi. Judging from inscriptions incised in later times on the monastery and the adjoining temple, it would appear that these monuments were mutilated as early as the beginning of the 13th century A. D., and that the fort which now encloses them was built in the 15th century during the regime of the Sultans of Malwa, whose sway extended over this tract of country. The other temples are situated either singly or in groups of two or three, around the village, within a radius of about half a mile, with the exception of the temple known as Chandla Madh which stands singly about a mile to the north of the village.

21. The monastery is a large two storeyed building 93 feet by 93 feet, consisting of halls, rooms and verandahs, arranged in two lines deep, on four sides of an open square courtyard. The walls of the first storey of the monastery are constructed with large blocks of stone without mortar while those of the second storey are built in masonry of small but well dressed stone. The pillars, brackets, lintels, and roof slabs are all big cut stone pieces. When the building was taken up for conservation, the interior had been choked with rubbish and debris while the exterior was half buried in earth and debris of later buildings of the Muhammadan fort, which were in total ruins.

22. The temples are all with one exception, namely, the temple Chandla Madh, in the Northern or Indo-Aryan style. The Chandla Madh temple has pyramidal roof in receding horizontal layers in the Southern style. Each of the temples consisted of a shrine room crowned with a *sikhara* or spire, and having an entrance porch in front. The exterior was decorated with the usual offsets and figure sculptures representing the various gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon. Temple No. 3 is the biggest and most pretentious in the whole array of these temples. Temple No. 4 is a complex of two shrines standing back to back, facing one to the east and the other to the west and crowned with a common *sikhara*. These stand on the bank of a tank with *ghats* in front. Some of them are Saivite and others Vaishnavite. Many have lost their *sikharas*. The plinths are in most cases damaged and their inner core exposed.

23. An initial non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 having been sanctioned for the purpose, the Kadwaha monuments were taken up for conservation in the year of report. As the administrative sanction to the grant was received late, the work was commenced in the month of April and was yet unfinished at the close of the year. It will be resumed next year. The funds sanctioned this year will suffice to cover the cost of only the initial stages of the whole work, which, it is expected, will require more instalments of grants for completion. The following items of conservation were carried out in the year of report :—

- (a) The huge mass of rubbish and debris consisting of earth mixed with stones was dug out and removed from inside the monastery and the interior cleaned up.

- (b) The accretions of earth and debris of later structures with which the exterior of the monastery was buried up partially, were excavated and thrown away so as to expose the original ground level in the premises of the building.
- (c) The later structures built on the top roof of the monastery were dismantled and removed.
- (d) Large blocks of stone and pieces of roof slabs, etc., which had fallen or were in a dangerous condition were removed and stacked outside the monastery.
- (e) Partition walls on the first floor were repaired with old stone to match the original masonry.
- (f) In two places huge lintels which had cracked were supported on masonry pillars for safety, as a temporary measure.
- (g) The Siva temple near the monastery was all but concealed under accretions of earth and debris of later structures. These were removed and the temple was made free on all sides.
- (h) The dangerous portions of walls of a structure of later period, which stands in front of the temple were dismantled and removed for the safety of people who go to the temple for worship.
- (i) The inner enclosure of the fort was full of useless and dilapidated buildings of the later period. These were dismantled and the rubbish thrown away so as to free the premises of the monastery and temple from unsightly encumbrances and make the place look spacious and tidy.
- (j) An old ruined well which had no water was filled up.
- (k) Temples Nos. 1 to 6 and 10 to 13 were freed from jungle.
- (l) Their plinths were strengthened by inserting large blocks of stone into the gaps and fissures in the inner core.
- (m) As it would have been expensive to restore the missing face work with dressed cut stone, the ruined sides of the plinths were covered up with regularly sloping banks of earth.
- (n) Cut stone steps were provided where necessary, for getting up to the plinth of the porches.
- (o) Basements of temples were underpinned where necessary with plain cut stone blocks, recessed, in order to show that they are the substitutes of original carved or sculptured face stones.
- (p) The large *ghat* or flight of steps in front of temple No. 3, which had been badly damaged was completely restored.

- (q) A large *pipal* tree which had grown on the body of temple No. 4 and which had caused serious damage to the masonry of the walls and the *sikhara* was cut off.
- (r) The stone pavements round temples Nos. 3 and 4 which had been damaged were repaired. The flag stones were taken out and reset properly. Missing slabs were supplied.
- (s) The top of the common prominence on which temples Nos. 3 and 4 stand was levelled by cutting and filling and tidied up so as to make it an attractive place for visitors.
- (t) As stated already, the work is yet incomplete. The remaining temples are yet to be attended to. The earth banks of the plinths of temples are yet to be dressed and tidied up. In the case of the monastery, only the clearance work has been done. It will now be possible to examine the building thoroughly and to frame an estimate of repairs necessary to preserve it to posterity and to make the premises neat, clean and attractive. The dilapidated mosque on the premises is in a very precarious condition and it is a problem by itself to tackle.

(District Shivpuri.)

24. *Terahi*.—The Mohajmata temple particularly interesting for its beautiful Torana gateway, received minor repairs—

- (a) The front lintel of the entrance porch which had cracked had previously been supported on two pieces of angle iron. These having proved insufficient in strength were replaced with stronger ones.
- (b) The present flat roof of the sanctum was leaking in places. It was made water-tight, with the use of cement and sand.
- (c) The old Siva temple near the *gadhi* (fort) which was half buried in accretions of earth during centuries of neglect, was freed by digging and removing the earth for a width of ten feet all round. The lower portion of the basement and a portion of the original stone pavement were exposed. Further conservation was reserved for future.

(District Bhilsa.)

25. *Besnagar*.—The Heliodoros pillar locally known as Khambaba is one of our precious monuments enjoying international reputation. It was conserved, and a platform of cut stone masonry was constructed some 15 years ago to replace the old rough masonry platform round the pillar. During the last five or six years, cracks were observed on the top pavement of this platform. At first they were small. But in course of time they widened and extended to the retaining walls of the platform. It was suspected therefore that the trouble was due to some defect in the foundations. It was also observed that

the pillar was slightly out of plumb. In order to save this famous monument from possible damage in future, the work of dismantling the platform, testing and strengthening the foundations, making the pillar plumb, and re-building the platform with old stone, was undertaken and completed in the year.

26. On exposing and examining the foundations it was found that the original foundation consisting of two layers of hard rammed laterite, alternated with stone slabs each about five inches in thickness, on which the pillar had been erected was strong and undisturbed. But it was found that a trench which had been sunk on the north side of the pillar in order to ascertain the depth of its base and the nature of the foundations at the time of the excavations carried out on the site in the year 1913-14 had been filled up with large blocks of stone loosely thrown in and not properly set, and that there was therefore some displacement of the ground in the trench area. It was also found that the pillar which was slightly leaning towards the north-west was exerting some thrust on the masonry of the platform. These causes very probably contributed to the cracks in the platform.

27. The following items of repair were carried out :—

- (a) The masonry platform was dismantled and the foundation was re-excavated and examined.
- (b) The pillar was made to stand plumb by inserting steel wedges between its bottom and the upper foundation slab.
- (c) The loose stones in the old excavation trench were taken out and the trench was filled up with laterite murum rammed hard.
- (d) A block of cement concrete $4'6'' \times 4'6'' \times 3'4''$ and a cut stone frame $4'6''$ by $1'6''$ by $8''$ secured with iron bolts at four corners were put round the base of the pillar as a safeguard against its possible displacement in future.
- (e) A layer of lime concrete one foot in thickness was laid upon the stone frame, so as to overlap it.
- (f) The platform was then re-constructed with old material exactly after its original design.

28. It is hoped that these measures will make this valuable monument safe for many years. A further instalment of conservation here would be to acquire a surrounding plot of ground now occupied by too many encumbrances and to make the place more tidy and attractive. This project is under consideration and will be taken up as soon as funds permit.

29. *Udaygiri Caves.*—(a) Further repairs to steps leading to the excavated temple and to the Rest House on the top of the hill were carried out, by cutting rock where necessary and improving grade by additions and alterations to the masonry of 15 steps.

(b) In order to prevent damage which the *kachcha* drain of the road was causing to the frontage of Caves Nos. 6 and 7 the drain was edged off with a line of *pucca* masonry in stone and lime, for a length of nearly 85 feet.

(c) A portion of the drain in front of the rock-cut passage was bridged with cut stone slabs for the convenience of visitors.

(d) The parapet wall in front of Cave No. 6 was dismantled and re-modelled suitably in order to guide the water fall in the drain.

(e) Some steps in the rock-cut passage were improved with additions of masonry.

(f) The sloping platform of ground in front of Caves Nos. 16 and 17 was made more regular and tidy by cutting and filling earth.

30. *Gyaraspur*—Maladevi temple.—(a) Minor repairs were carried out to the steps leading to the Maladevi temple and to those leading to the remains of temples on the hill near the Mansarovar tank.

31. *Hindola Toran*.—(a) The drain for rain water near the *Hindola Toran* was improved by edging off a part of it with dry stone masonry.

(b) A portion of it was bridged over with stone slabs to provide crossing passage for visitors.

(c) The facing stone edge of the platform on which the excavated sculptures have been exhibited was straightened by re-arranging the large blocks of stone of which it is made.

32. *Buddhist Stupa*.—Another work of conservation which was taken up at *Gyaraspur* in the year of report pertains to a *Buddhist Stupa* which has been in an advanced condition of ruin. The *Stupa* stands on the eastern slope of a hill situated about a mile to the west of the *Gyaraspur* village. The *Stupa* is set on a masonry platform built of huge blocks of stone. Probably there were some residential buildings of minor importance in the neighbourhood of the *Stupa*, on the platform. The buildings have now disappeared, leaving only traces behind. The *Stupa* consisted of a hemispherical dome carried on a circular berm which in its turn was placed on a rectangular plinth. Set on pedestals facing roughly the four cardinal points, in the centres of projections from the plinth of the *Stupa*, were four sculptures of the Buddha sitting in different attitudes (*mudras*).

33. The *Stupa* as well as the platform are in a very dilapidated condition. The premises were enveloped in thick jungle which made the place difficult of access. The statues of Buddha are mistaken by the local people for those of Jain *Tirthamkaras* and one of them on the east face which is better preserved than the rest, is popu-

larly known as Dhenki Nath. But the usual Buddhist formula '*Ye dharma hetu-prabhava*' etc. which is incised on its pedestal, leaves no doubt that it is an idol of the Buddha.

34. As Buddhist monuments are rare in Gwalior territories, it was deemed necessary to conserve this monument. The following preliminary measures of conservation were carried out this year :

- (a) A spacious footpath was made by cutting jungle, and cutting and filling ups and downs in the ground, from the nearest cart track (Gyaraspur-Gulabganj) up to the *Stupa*, a length of about two furlongs.
- (b) The jungle of shrubs mixed with medium size trees which almost concealed the structures was cleared off.
- (c) The debris of the ruined *Stupa* was removed and stacked at convenient distance so as to make the monument easily accessible for inspection and measurement, with a view to devise measures of conservation and to frame estimates.

Further conservation will be taken up as soon as necessary funds become available.

(District Mandasor.)

35. *Sondni*.—The huge monolithic Pillars of King Yasodharman at Sondni, 3 miles to the south-east of Mandasor, constitute a monument of outstanding archæological importance. The pillars have already been conserved and placed on a strong masonry platform in the middle of a spacious compound protected with a wire fence. The following measures of further conservation were carried out here in the year of report :—

- (a) The cut stone coping of the retaining walls of the platform was taken out, the slabs were better dressed and reset.
- (b) The stone pavement was improved by replacing small pieces with big ones.
- (c) The *phadera* of slab uprights with which the retaining walls of the platform are faced was taken out and re-fixed along with the coping stones over them.
- (d) The joints of the pavement were finished with cut pointing in cement.
- (e) The coping of the masonry blocks constructed for marking the original sites and foundations of the pillars were taken out and re-set securely after cutting slits in the undersides.
- (f) Two pieces of shafts and two capitals of the pillars, had moved out of position. They were restored to their proper places.
- (g) Cut stone wedges were provided in order to prevent the pieces of pillars from slipping out of position.

- (h) Such of the corner stone posts and the iron posts in the sides of the wire fence that had got out of plumb were re-set properly after renewing the lime concrete in their foundations.
- (i) The plain wires of the fence which had become old and weak were replaced with new barbed wires.
- (j) The ground within as well as five feet all round the compound, was levelled by cutting and filling.
- (k) As a well has been constructed on the premises and as a whole-time caretaker has been appointed, it will be possible to plant some trees and even to have a modest garden, in order to relieve the bleakness of the place and to make it more attractive to visitors.

(District Sardarpur.)

36. *Bagh*.—The conservation of the Bagh Caves was continued with the third instalment of grant of Rupees ten thousand sanctioned in the year of report. This is one of the two major works of conservation carried out in the year, the other being that of the conservation of the monastery and temples at Kadwaha and Terahi.

37. Cave No. 3.—The repairs to this cave taken in hand last year were brought nearly to completion with the exception of one item, namely, filling up with cement concrete the bad fissure in the rock of the facade of the cave. This will be carried out in the next instalment.

(a) Two pillars of the second row and two of the fourth row and three pilasters touching the right side wall of the hall, and a pillar in the verandah of the outer suite of rooms were constructed in place of original pillars and pilasters which had either disappeared completely, or which had decayed seriously and were standing in a dangerous condition.

(b) A beam of reinforced cement concrete was constructed over the tops of the two new pillars in the second row, in order to support the cracks and fissures in the ceiling.

(c) A pillar in the verandah of the inner set of cells was strengthened with face repairs in cement concrete.

(d) The walls of cells on the right side were underpinned or restored with cut stone masonry.

(e) In the floor the pits and depressions were filled up with cement concrete, and the decayed and worn out portions of the *dasas* were repaired with cut stone.

38. Cave No. 4.—(a) Out of the four huge masonry pillars in the hall of this cave, two were restored in past years. A third, namely, pillar No. 29 was completely restored after the original design,

this year. The masonry of the original pillar had been badly crushed and damaged. Some large portions of decayed rock were dangerously hanging round the top of this pillar. The patches of ceiling were cut out and removed after special strong scaffolding had been constructed for this purpose. The old pillar was then dismantled and re-built with new chisel-dressed stones. The fourth original pillar is standing in a fairly preserved condition. All the four masonry pillars which support the central portion of the hall are now strong enough to do their duty.

(b) The left half of the back wall of the cave in which cells have been excavated had decayed very badly. This wall including the door openings was restored with cut stone in lime masonry.

(c) Some *dasas* on the floor were repaired in cut stone.

New construction—Fair progress was made in the construction of new adjuncts relating to conserved ancient monuments.

(a) Minor improvements were made in the Rest Houses near Bagh and Udaygiri Caves.

(b) The well connected with the Bagh Rest House was deepened two feet more and cleaned up.

(c) The Archæological Rest House at Gyrapur which was under construction since last year was completed. It now remains to furnish it, before it can be opened for use.

(d) Special grants having been sanctioned, the construction of two *pucca* huts for caretakers—one at Udaygiri (District Bhilsa), and the other at Sondni (District Mandasor)—was commenced in the year of report. The work is in progress.

(II) Upkeep.

40. Measures of annual upkeep which were due after the close of the rainy season were carried out at all monuments already conserved. Annual jungle clearance and filling up of ruts and depressions in the ground around monuments, caused by rains, petty repairs to monuments including periodical oiling and re-painting of wood and iron work, whitewashing and re-inking stone signboards, change of printed sheets in framed signboards, clearance of and repairs to foot-paths leading to monuments, spreading of *bajri* where necessary, and similar measures of upkeep were executed. The more important groups of monuments continued to be maintained in permanent good order through whole-time and part-time caretakers employed for the purpose.

(III) Approach Roads.

41. No new approach road was constructed in the year of report.

The *kachcha* drain of the road adjoining the Caves Nos. 5, 6 and 7 at Udaygiri, District Bhilsa, which was causing damage to the ground in front of these caves was trained with an edge of stone in lime masonry so as to provide a safe passage for the rain water.

(IV) Signboards.

42. Signboards giving the name and age of conserved monuments in Hindi and English were set up at the following monuments :—

- (1) Brick temple at Kherhat (District Bhind).
- (2) (Road side signboard for) the tombs of Muhammad Ghaus and Tansen, at Gwalior.
- (3) The tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.
- (4) Mohajmata temple at Terahi (District Shivpuri).
- (5 and 6) The two Siva temples at Mahua (District Shivpuri).
- (7) (Over the outermost gate of) Gujar Mahal in which the Archaeological Museum is housed.

No. 7 is painted on an iron sheet and framed, while all the rest are engraved on stone slabs.

Nos. 2 and 3 were both engraved and put up in the year of report, while the rest had been engraved last year and were only set up this year.

No. 2 was put up to replace an old one, which did not mention the tomb of Tansen.

(V) Monuments declared protected.

43. No monument was declared protected in the year under report.

(VI) Exploration.

(i) Excavation.

44. Encouraged by the interesting results of the trial excavations carried out last year at Ujjain, the Department applied for a grant of Rupees five thousand for continuing the excavations at Ujjain and having trial diggings at some other ancient sites. The grant was duly sanctioned in the budget but as the administrative sanction was received late when the field season had almost run out, the resumption of excavations at Ujjain had to be postponed to the next year.

45. Some excavation work was however carried out at Pawaya, the site of ancient Padmavati, one of the capitals of the Nagas who flourished in the 3rd and 4th centuries A. D. Pawaya is situated on the confluence of the Sindh and Parvati, about 40 miles to the south-west of Gwalior. (For description of the site by the writer of this Report, see Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1914-15, pages 100-104).

46. Trial excavations were carried out in the year 1925 in some fields near the village Pawaya, and specially in a mound locally known as *Tila*, situated about three quarters of a mile to the north of the village. Parts of a huge brick platform were exposed in the trial excavations of the mound (see Annual Administration Report for 1924-25). The mound was further excavated in the year 1934. But owing to the paucity of funds the work was stopped after exposing only the east face of the platform and the surviving traces of a shrine built upon the platform. A number of movable antiquities were also unearthed, which have been exhibited in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior. (See *Annual Administration Report* for 1933-34.)

47. The work was resumed this year, on the 27th May 1940, and closed on the 7th June. During the operations the whole north face and part of the south face of the platform were exposed. One punch-marked coin, several terra cotta figures and fragments including two figures of pigeons, a few beads, many pieces of carved bricks used for decorative purposes, a life size stone statue of what appears to be a Naga king are among the movable antiquities unearthed. The statue is a handsomely modelled, four armed, standing human figure, having behind it, a serpent holding its seven hoods as a canopy over the head. Unfortunately it is badly damaged, the face, hands and feet having broken off. The age of the finds is approximately the 4th or 5th century A. D.

48. The excavated antiquities have been brought to Gwalior. Selected specimens from among them will be exhibited in the Archæological Museum. For the list of antiquities Appendix D and for the photographs of the excavations and antiquities No. 54 to 74 of Appendix I may be referred to.

49. A major portion of the excavation grant of this year is in balance. It will be utilised in excavating Pawaya, Ujjain and other places, next year.

(ii) *Listing of Monuments.*

50. Three places were visited in the year of report for exploring and listing monuments above ground. They were Ghinochi (near Ater), and Kiti, in the Bhind District, and Pali in the Shivpuri District.

51. *Ghinochi*.—At Ghinochi a village about two miles south of Ater is an old garden now in a desolate condition, known locally as Tunda Kahar-ka-bag. It is said to have been the property of Tunda, a Kahar servant of the Rajas of Ater. The garden is a square enclosure each side of which is close upon a furlong, with a *burz* or bastion at each corner. There are three two-storeyed buildings standing in a ruined condition, in the garden enclosure. The edifice in the centre, which is better preserved than the rest, is a pavilion called *Baradari*. The building on the east of the *Baradari* is called *Phutaghar* or ruined house, while that on the north is called

Darwaza as a gateway, facing the Ater Fort is a prominent part of this building. These edifices were built of brick and lime, cut stone having been used for carved pillars and arches. There are two wells in the garden. There is also a small tank close by, marked with a kiosque at each of its four corners.

52. The buildings are probably contemporary with the Ater Fort (17th century A. D.) but are of no particular architectural or historical interest. Moreover they are in a very advanced condition of dilapidation. They are therefore not worth being conserved by the Archæological Department. The Suba of the District who wished to know whether the buildings were worth being preserved as Archæological Monuments was informed accordingly.

53. *Kiti*.—This place was also visited at the instance of the Suba of Bhind, by the officiating Director, with the special object of inspecting a carved stone pillar in the locality. A tradition is current that the pillar marks the site of a buried treasure. On examination it was found that the pillar, judging from the carving, originally belonged to a mediæval temple. When the temple had fallen into ruins, the pillar seems to have been picked up from its ruins, a figure of Hanuman and Hindi inscription engraved on it in the year Vikram Samvat 1553, and it was planted in the ground for worship. The inscription is composed in corrupt language and engraved indifferently. No purport can, therefore, be made out of it with any certainty. It probably records the installation of the pillar for worship, the donor's name and date. At any rate, there is no epigraphical evidence which may corroborate the local tradition regarding the hidden treasure. Similar superstitious legends about inscribed pillars in many other places have been found to be imaginary. No inscription found in India so far is known to speak of a hidden treasure.

54. *Pali*.—This place was visited at the request of the Secretary, Digambara Jain Committee of Shivpuri. Pali is on the Padora-Kota Road about 12 miles to the east of its junction with the Agra-Bombay Road or about 22 miles from Shivpuri.

55. A short distance to the south of the village, under a large Banyan tree, is the site of a Jain temple. Part of the shrine and a few idols are now inextricably caught up in the big roots and trunk of the tree. A few damaged sculptures of *Tirthamkaras* are lying scattered on the site. The Secretary of the Jain Committee who accompanied me, said that his community wished to remove and keep some of the sculptures in their temple at Kolaras. If they formally apply and undertake to make satisfactory arrangements for the care of the images, their application will receive due consideration.

III. Epigraphy.

56. Four Sanskrit, one Prakrit and twenty-nine Hindi or thirty-four inscriptions in all were copied during the year of report. All

these inscriptions were found during the operations of clearing the debris in and around the Hindu monastery in the Fort at Kadwaha (District Guna), with the exception of only two inscriptions which were found—one at Kiti (District Bhind) and the other at Ujjain.

57. Out of the thirty-two inscriptions discovered at Kadwaha, twenty-nine are mere records of pilgrims mentioning their names, in some cases with dates ranging from the 14th to the 16th century A. D., the earliest date being Vikram Samvat 1381 and the latest 1532.

58. One of the remaining three inscriptions found at Kadwaha is only a small fragment of a large inscription. The recovered portion is fully legible, but the information regarding the main object of the record is lost. The inscription gives the spiritual genealogy of a line of Saiva ascetics but the name of only one of them, namely, Isvarasiva (line 11) occurs in the surviving portion. He is eulogised as a heap of penance. The inscription also refers to the planting of a garden (line 7) and to the construction of certain mansions (line 10) (probably referring to the spacious monastic buildings). The bare name of one Siddhesvara occurs in line 5 but there is no more information about him. It further mentions three names of Brahmanas—Gangadhara, Vamana and Sripala Misra (line 20). The last named (Sripala Misra) is described as *Mahatma* and the foremost of poets (line 20). He was probably the poet who composed this inscription. The writer was one Mangalaraja (line 22). The phrase Bhima-bhuja occurs in line 16. It may either mean a king named Bhima or a powerful king. If the former, he may possibly be the same as Bhimadeva mentioned in the genealogy of Pratihara kings in an unpublished inscription found at Chanderi which is some 30 miles south-east of Kadwaha. Judging from the find spot and the contents of this fragmentary inscription it would appear that it is a part of a large Sanskrit *prasasti* recording the construction of the Hindu monastery near which it has been found.

59. It is already known from the large and complete inscription on the monastery at Ranod (Gwalior State) and from allied inscriptions at Bilhari (District Jubbulpore, C. P.), at Chandrehe and Gurgi (Rewa State), that a great clan of Saiva ascetics flourished in this part of the country in the 10th and 11th centuries A. D. They wielded great influence with the Kalachuri and other kings ruling at that time in this part of the country, and monasteries and temples built by them or for them are still standing at Surwaya, Ranod, Mahua-Terahi and Kadwaha in Gwalior State and a few places outside.

60. Kadambaguha the ancient name of Kadwaha and the Monk residing here are mentioned both in the Ranod and Bilhari inscriptions. The Ranod inscription commences the genealogy of the ascetics with Kadambaguhadhivasi (the monk residing at Kadamba-

guha) and the Bilhari inscription says that there was an uninterrupted line of ascetics at Kadambaguha. From this it is evident that Kadwaha was in the mediæval times a very important centre of Saivism.

61. It appears that there were more than one branches of this Saiva clan. The genealogy contained in the Ranod inscription does not mention the name of Isvarasiva found in our inscription, but he is mentioned in the Bilhari inscription as the disciple of Sadasiva who is referred to by the Ranod inscription. As our inscription is only a fragment we do not know from it in what connection Isvarasiva is mentioned, whether the monastery was built in his time or in the time of one of his spiritual successors. If the inscription contained a date it is now lost in the missing portion. On palæographical grounds the inscription may be assigned to the 10th century A. D.

62. The second of the Kadwaha inscriptions like the first one is also a large fragment of a larger Sanskrit inscription. The first four verses are benedictory, offering salutations to the Light of poetic inspiration, Sambhu or Siva, Nṛsiṃha (the fourth incarnation of Vishnu) and Bhaskara (the Sun god) respectively. Verses 5 to 19 describe Ranapala, Vatsaraja, Svarnapala, Kirtiraja and his brother Ulhana, all belonging to a branch of Pratihara kings whose fuller genealogy is already known from an unpublished stone inscription discovered at Chanderi. Then follows the genealogy of certain Brahmanas of the Talarashtra race or family. The recovered portion of the epigraph contains names of only two members of this family, namely, Lohapala and Govinda. The remaining names, if any, and the mention of the main object of the inscription are lost in the missing portion. The whole inscription is composed in a degenerate imitation of the *kavya* style and consists of an abundant chaff of mere words with little grain of sense or poetic beauty. There are also violations of grammar and metre. The original inscription is surrounded by an ornamental border. Above this border, there are 2 lines of writing recorded at a later date, as is evident from the different style of characters. This later record is also damaged in places. It contained a date of which the portion giving the year and month has been lost, while words recording '7th of the bright half and Thursday' have survived. It mentions the names of Ballaladeva and Jaittravarman. From the style of characters the original inscription may be assigned to the end of 11th century and the later one to about the middle of the 13th century.

63. The third and the last inscription from Kadwaha is incised on a wall of the Siva temple near the monastery in the Kadwaha Fort. It was concealed under white-wash and had become invisible owing to darkness. When the temple was freed from the encumbrances with which it had been enveloped in later times, and when the interior was illuminated with natural light the inscription

attracted notice. It is an eulogy of a king named Jayantavarman or Jaitravvarman as he is spelt in one place (line 21 of the inscription). It also mentions another king named Gopala (lines 8-9). But nothing more is recorded about him. The date is recorded in words having conventional numerical values which yield the Samvat year 1626. The dynasties to which the kings belonged are not mentioned.

64. The inscription found at Kiti is illegible and unimportant.

65. Lastly, the inscription stuck up on a step-well at Ujjain, in the compound of the Tilabhandesvara temple, records the construction of the step-well and the temple of Matangesvara in Vikram Samvat 1627. It is evident from the inscription that the temple now known as Tilabhandesvar was known at the time of our inscription as Matangesvar. A detailed list of inscriptions is given in Appendix F.

IV. Numismatics.

66. 770 silver, 370 copper and 6 billon, *i. e.*, 1146 coins in all were examined during the year of report. Out of these 770 silver coins 764 were received for examination in four different lots of 690, 11, 37 and 26, as treasure-trove finds found at Khareva (District Sardarpur), Godikheda (District Sardarpur), Kakarai (District Guna), and Ujjain (District Ujjain) respectively. One lot consisting of five coins was received from State Museum, Lashkar, and one coin was purchased from Lucknow Museum. Excepting the first lot of 690, which yielded many a good specimen of coins of the Sultans of Gujrat and Malwa, representing Mahmud I, Muzaffar II (Gujrat), and Ghias Shah and Mahmud II (Malwa), coins of the other three lots were all modern and insignificant. Five coins received for examination from the State Museum were also found to belong to different modern Indian States. The silver coin which was purchased from the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, belongs to Nasir Shah, Sultan of Malwa, who is said to have built the Kaliadeh Palace in the Sipra river near Ujjain.

67. One lot of 76 copper coins received as treasure-trove from Gangli (District Sardarpur) also proved to be unimportant. Two lots of copper coins, one of 16 coins presented by Chhitariya, a contractor of Narwar, and the other of 277 purchased at Pawaya from the villagers consist mostly of Naga coins. Pawaya village is situated on the site of ancient Padmavati a capital of the Naga kings who ruled over this part of the country in 3rd and 4th centuries A. D. During rains when the surface of ground is washed away old coins are exposed here as on other ancient sites. They are picked up by villagers and sold at nominal price. Fortunately some specimens of Naga coins which were lost in the last year's theft in our Archæological Museum could be replaced by coins acquired in this lot. The solitary coin unearthed in excavations at Pawaya is the earliest in this year's numismatic acquisition. It is a square punch marked coin

assignable to the 1st or 2nd century B. C. Unfortunately it is a damaged specimen and the punch marks are indistinct.

68. Lastly, a lot of six coins of billon or mixed metal, was purchased for our coin cabinet. They are all Andhra coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries of the Christian Era. They were not represented in our coin cabinet so far, and hence they were purchased. For detailed list of coins examined see Appendix G.

VII. ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUMS.

Gujari Mahal, Gwalior.

69. An unfortunate incident relating to the Archæological Museum at Gujari Mahal has to be recorded in this year's Report. On the night of the 22nd of July 1939, a daring theft of old coins was committed in the Gujari Mahal. The thieves got into the Gujari Mahal by scaling the wall at the south-west corner where it is not high enough. Finding the walls of the main room in which small antiquities and coins had been exhibited, too strong to be broken, and that it was indiscreet to attempt at breaking the padlock as the noise would attract the attention of the Military guard posted at the Gwalior Gate of the Fort which is not far away, the thieves made use of rather an unusual device of getting entry into the room. They made their way by setting fire to one of the strong teak wood doors. They laid their hands on the coins both real and electro-typed. 86 silver, 51 copper, 17 mixed metal and 103 electro-typed or 267 coins in all were stolen away. The most deplorable loss was that of complete sets of Naga and Scindia coins which were a peculiar possession of our Museum. All gold coins were saved which must be looked upon as a providential escape. A theft of gold coins had occurred some time ago at the State Museum at Gwalior, and reports of similar thefts in some other Museums had appeared in papers. We had thus been put on our guard. The practice of removing the gold coins every evening to a place of greater safety and re-exhibiting them every morning in the usual show-cases had been introduced a few months before the theft in our Museum took place.

70. From the circumstantial evidence it was clear that the thieves had studied the situation minutely and found out the solitary low point in the enclosure walls of the Gujari Mahal, for scaling, that they had premeditated the design of entering the hall, that they had an accomplice from among the inhabitants in the Fort who supplied them with charcoal for setting fire to the doors, and lastly that none of the staff of the Museum was involved in the affair, for otherwise the gold coins would have fallen into the hands of the thieves and they would have probably abandoned the electro-typed coins as being of no bullion value.

71. The theft was reported to the Police but they have not been able, so far, to trace either the thieves or the stolen goods.

72. As the Military guard at the Gwalior Gate of the Fort was within a hundred yards of the place, and as the building, doors and locks, etc., were exceptionally strong, an attempt at theft at the Gujar Mahal had not been even dreamt of. But actual experience proved otherwise. As precautions against recurrence of similar mishaps, necessary improvements have now been made in the building. (See para 18 above under conservation.) So far no separate night-guard was posted at the Gujar Mahal. This omission has now been supplied and a night watchman armed with a gun has been appointed to guard the Museum at night.

73. Fortunately, we had got duplicates to replace most of the stolen coins. Some of the Naga coins namely of Bhava, Bhima, Brihaspati, Ganendra, Pum and Skanda could be replaced with specimens obtained in the lot recently purchased at Pawaya. (See para 67 above, under Numismatics.)

74. Two copies of wall paintings from the Bagh Cave No. 4, 12 miniature paintings, 7 metal images and 104 coins or 125 exhibits in all were added to the Archæological Museum in the year of report. (See Appendix H.)

75. Two of the miniature paintings are supposed to represent Raja Mansingh Tomar of Gwalior, who was the builder of the Mansingh's Palace and the Gujar Mahal. How far they are genuine it is difficult to say. Nine of the paintings depict *Pauranic* subjects, and the remaining one is of Dara Shikoh, the eldest brother of Aurangzeb.

76. Out of the seven metal images, two are Buddhistic, one representing the Buddha seated in the preaching attitude on a double pedestal, and the other Vighnantaka. Other images comprise an excellent pair of Radha and Muralidhara Krishna, Siva, Ganesa, Nrisimha and a female lamp bearer.

77. The numismatic acquisition comprises 2 punch marked, 2 cast and 6 Andhra coins; 9 coins of Bhava Naga, 1 coin of Bhima Naga, 3 of Brihaspati Naga, 2 of Ganendra Naga, 2 of Pum Naga, and 5 of Skanda Naga; 7 coins of Mahmud I of Gujrat, 43 of Muzaffar II of Gujrat and 20 of Mahmud II of Malwa, and 1 coin of the Kachhawaha kings of Narwar who were defeated by the Marathas.

78. Metal images acquired this year were exhibited. Miniature paintings could not be exhibited for want of wall space. The copies of Bagh fresco paintings done by Mr. S. Katchadourian are also in the waiting list for exhibition which will be exhibited next year. Antiquities found in Ujjain excavations could not also be exhibited for want of show-cases which have been requisitioned from the Store Purchase Department. Owing to the theft of coins it has been found advisable not to exhibit real coins in ordinary show-cases as done hitherto. Consequently an iron safe has been requisitioned for exhibiting genuine coins, which will be kept at the Archæological Museum

and will be shown only to interested visitors, on request. Labelling of the exhibits also remained incomplete as the enamelled labels requisitioned from the Store Purchase Department have not yet been received.

79. The Museum has been enjoying the same popularity as before and attracting numbers of visitors, though the number of foreign visitors has fallen almost to *nil* in the year of report, owing evidently to the War. Some names of important visitors to the Archæological Museum at Gujari Mahal, are given below :—

- (1) Lt.-Col. S. A. Phatak, I. M. S.
- (2) Swami Saradanand.
- (3) Sir A. Zafarullah Khan, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council.
- (4) Prof. M. D. Altekar, Wilson College, Bombay.
- (5) Prince U. S. Gaekwad of Baroda.
- (6) Principal M. V. Donde, with a party of students, Bombay.
- (7) Mr. J. B. Patel, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Field Club.
- (8) Mr. C. Yamamoto, Japanese Archæologist.
- (9) The Principal and students of Hansraj Moorarjee Public School, Andheri.
- (10) Mr. Sri Prakash, M. L. A., Benares.
- (11) Mr. M. A. Shakoor, Curator, Peshawar Museum.
- (12) Dr. H. I. Poleman, U. S. A.

Mahakal Museum, Ujjain.

80. There is nothing to report about this Museum this year except that we have not been able as yet to find a suitable plot of ground for constructing the proposed building to house it.

VIII. Publications.

81. The *Annual Administration Report* for Samvat year 1994 (year 1937-38) was printed and published. Proofs of the *Annual Administration Report* for Samvat year 1995 (year 1938-39) were seen through the Press. Illustration plates were printed. The report is in stage of final printing and will be out shortly.

81. Picture Post-cards of the views, of Bagh Caves were printed to meet the demand from visitors.

83. Two articles (1) The Tumain Inscription of Kumaragupta and Ghatotkachagupta of G. E. 116 and (2) Mandasor Inscription of Malava Samvat 524, were contributed to the *Epigraphia Indica*.

IX. Important Events and Miscellaneous.

84. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib accompanied by His Highness the Rana of Barwani and Major Nawabzada Fakrulmulik Bahadur of Bhopal visited the Mansingh's palace on the 2nd November 1939.

Prince Udaysingh Gaekwad of Baroda accompanied by Sardar K. D. Mahadik paid a visit to the Archæological Museum on the 31st October 1939.

Sir M. Zafarullah Khan, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, visited the Archæological Museum on the 24th October 1939, on his way to England by air.

Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director General of Archaeology in India, paid a visit to Udaygiri and Bagh Caves, on the 16th of July 1939 and 30th November 1939, respectively. The remark which he was pleased to register in the Visit Book at Bagh is 'I have had great satisfaction indeed in visiting the Bagh Caves in preserving which the Gwalior Government and its Archæological Department deserve the best thanks of those who love India's precious cultural heritage'.

85. Important archæological monuments in the districts were visited by the following distinguished persons :—

Bagh Caves.—(1) Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, D. G. A. in India, (2) Rajmantrapravina S. P. Rajgopalachari, Revenue Minister; (3) Col. and Mrs. G. T. Fisher, A. G. G., Indore; (4) Mr. A. G. Sherlekar, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Holkar State; (5) Mr. Zutshi and party of Daly College, Indore; (6) Dr. Maris Canelli, St. Xavier's College, Bombay; (7) Mrs. and Mr. R. W. Cunningham, Lucknow; (8) K. B. Md. Sana Ullah, Archæological Chemist in India, Dehra-Dun; (9) Rao Sahib K. P. Naidu, Revenue Minister, Dewas Senior; (10) Bhimsingh, Rana of Jobat; (11) Rao Sahib Radha Krishna of Peshawar, and Dewan Sahib of Rutlam; (12) Shriman Thakur Sahib of Sukheda and Party; (13) B. D. Lumba, Superintendent of Police, Alirajpur State; (14) Mrs. and Mr. Pearce, Scindia School, Gwalior; (15) Col. S. R. Bhonsle; (16) Sardar S. R. Mohite.

Udaygiri and Besnagar.—(1) Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, D.G.A. in India; (2) A party of students from the Calcutta University; (3) Rama Shankar Tripathi, M. A., Ph. D., Hindu University, Benares, with brother Professors, (4) C. Yamamoto, Japanese Archæologist.

Chanderi.—(1) Mr. T. Swaminathan, I. C. S., Lalitpur; (2) Mrs. and Mr. Pearce, (3) Mr. G. B. Jachak, Sessions Judge, Guna.

X. Photography and Drawings.

86. 126 Photographs were taken in the year of report and 708 bromide prints from these and other negatives were prepared for the following purposes :—

- (a) For the album submitted with the *Annual Administration Report* for the Samvat year 1995.

- (b) For Office record.
- (c) For supplying the demands from Scholars and purchasing customers.
- (d) For preparation of half tone blocks.
- (e) Nine new bromide enlargements of archæological monuments in Gwalior State were prepared and sent with Mr. Niyogi of Scindia School, for Exhibition at Honolulu.
- (f) For the Anthropological expert of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, who is studying the skeletons found in the last year's excavations of Kumhar Tekri near Ujjain.

87. 8 Drawings and 2 coloured paintings were prepared and kept in record.

88. No lantern slides were prepared in the year.

For detailed list of photo negatives and drawings see Appendices I and K respectively.

XI. Office Library.

89. 167 books were added to the Office library in the year of report. They comprise publications on Archæology, Art, Architecture, History and allied subjects. Out of these, 42 volumes were purchased and the rest were received as presents or in exchange from the Government of India, Provincial Governments, Governments of Indian States, and other Institutions, to whom our thanks are due.

A detailed list of books is given in Appendix L.

XII. Expenditure and Income.

90. The expenditure incurred under the different heads of the budget and the income realised from the various sources are set forth in Appendices M and N respectively. The annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,843-11-0 and the income to Rs. 1,578-2-0 in the year of report.

XIII. Concluding Remarks.

91. In conclusion, I am glad to express my sincere gratitude to Sir Manubhai Mehta, the ex-Home Minister, and Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajgopalachari, the Home Minister, for their keen interest in the work of this Department and for their never failing courtesy.

M. B. GARDE,
Director, Archæology,
Gwalior State.

PART II.

Appendix A.

Tour Diary of the Director of Archaeology, Gwalior State, for the Year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	Remarks.
July 1939.		
„ 15th ..	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
„ 16th ..	Bhilsa to Udaygiri and back.	
„ 17th ..	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	
August 1939.		
„ 2nd ..	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
„ 3rd ..	Bhilsa to Udaygiri and back.	
„ 3rd ..	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.	
„ 4th ..	Gyaraspur to Bhilsa.	
„ 4th ..	Bhilsa to Ujjain.	
„ 5th ..	Halt at Ujjain.	
„ 6th ..	Ujjain to Bagh Caves.	
„ 7th-9th ..	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
„ 10th-11th.	Bagh Caves to Gwalior.	
„ 27th ..	Gwalior to Panihar.	
„ 27th ..	Panihar to Shivpuri.	
„ 28th ..	Halt at Shivpuri.	
„ 29th ..	Shivpuri to Surwaya and back.	
„ 29th ..	Shivpuri to Pali and back.	
„ 30th ..	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	

Appendix A.--(contd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	Remarks.
November 1939.		
,, 21st ..	Gwalior to Kherhat <i>via</i> Bhind and Ghinochi.	
,, 22nd ..	Ghinochi to Gwalior.	
,, 24th-25th.	Gwalior to Indore, en route to Bagh.	
,, 26th ..	Indore to Dhar.	
,, 26th ..	Dhar to Sardarpur.	
,, 27th ..	Sardarpur to Bagh Caves and back.	
,, 28th ..	Sardarpur to Dhar and Dhar to Bagh Caves.	
,, 29th-30th.	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
December 1939.		
,, 1st ..	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
,, 2nd ..	Bagh to Indore.	
,, 3rd-4th ..	Indore to Gyaraspur <i>via</i> Sonkach and Bhilsa.	
,, 5th ..	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
,, 6th ..	Gyaraspur to Bhilsa.	
,, 7th ..	Bhilsa to Udaygiri and back.	
,, 8th ..	Bhilsa to Chanderi.	
,, 9th ..	Halt at Chanderi.	
,, 10th ..	Chanderi to Thoban and back.	
,, 11th ..	Chanderi to Gwalior <i>via</i> Surwaya and Shivpuri.	
January 1940.		
,, 10th ..	Gwalior to Gyaraspur <i>via</i> Bhilsa.	

Appendix A.—(contd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	Remarks.
January 1940.		
,, 11th ..	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
,, 12th ..	Gyaraspur to Bhilsa.	
,, 13th ..	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	
March 1940.		
,, 8th ..	Gwalior to Suhania.	
,, 9th ..	Suhania to Gwalior.	
,, 14th-15th.	Gwalior to Udaygiri.	
,, 16th ..	Udaygiri to Gyaraspur.	
,, 17th ..	Halt at ,,	
,, 18th ..	Gyaraspur to Badoh and back.	
,, 19th ..	Gyaraspur to Bhilsa.	
,, 19th ..	Bhilsa to Udaypur.	
,, 20th ..	Udaypur to Udaygiri.	
,, 21st ..	Udaygiri to Dhaparkhedhi and Bigan and back.	
,, 22nd-23rd.	Udaygiri to Gwalior <i>via</i> Shivpuri.	
April 1940.		
,, 11th-12th.	Gwalior to Kadwaha <i>via</i> Esagarh.	
,, 13th ..	Kadwaha to Mahua, Terahi and back.	
,, 14th ..	Halt at Kadwaha.	
,, 15th ..	Kadwaha to Maksi <i>via</i> Esagarh.	
,, 16th ..	Maksi to Ujjain.	

Appendix A.—(contd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	Remarks.
April 1940.		
,, 16th ..	Ujjain to Fatehabad and back.	
,, 17th ..	,, to Mandasor.	
,, 18th ..	Halt at Mandasor (visited Sondni).	
,, 19th ..	Mandasor to Bagh.	
,, 20th ..	Halt at Bagh.	
,, 21st-22nd.	Bagh to Bhilsa.	
,, 23rd-24th.	Halt at Bhilsa.	
,, 25th-26th.	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	
,, 28th ..	Gwalior to Pawaya and back.	
June 1940.		
,, 11th ..	Gwalior to Kakanmadh <i>via</i> Morena.	
,, 12th ..	Kakanmadh to Gwalior.	
,, 14th ..	Gwalior to Antri and back.	
,, 15th-16th.	Gwalior to Esagarh <i>via</i> Bina.	
,, 17th ..	Esagarh to Kadwaha.	
,, 18th-19th.	Halt at Kadwaha.	
,, 20th ..	Kadwaha to Bhilsa <i>via</i> Esagarh and Bina.	
,, 21st ..	Bhilsa to Khamb Baba, Udaygiri and back.	
,, 21st ..	Bhilsa to Ujjain <i>via</i> Bhopal.	
,, 22nd ..	Ujjain to Bagh <i>via</i> Mhow.	

Appendix A.—(concl'd.).

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	Remarks.
June 1940.		
„ 23rd ..	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
„ 24th ..	Bagh Caves to Mandasor <i>via</i> Dohad and Ratlam.	
„ 25th-26th.	Mandasor to Gwalior <i>via</i> Ujjain.	
(Tour Diary of the officiating Director of Archæology.)		
May 1940.		
„ 6th ..	Gwalior to Mehgaon.	
„ 7th ..	Mehgaon to Kiti.	
„ 8th ..	Kiti to Mehgaon.	
„ 9th ..	Mehgaon to Gwalior.	
„ 27th ..	Gwalior to Pawaya.	
„ 28th-30th.	Halt at Pawaya.	
„ 31st ..	Pawaya to Gwalior.	
June 1940.		
„ 2nd ..	Gwalior to Pawaya.	
„ 3rd-8th ..	Halt at „	
„ 9th ..	Pawaya to Gwalior.	

Appendix B.

Appendix B.

List of Monuments Conserved during the year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

S.No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Amount Sanctioned.		Total.	Amount Spent.		Total.
			Current year.	Last year.		Current year.	Last year.	
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Gwalior ..	Preparing and fixing sign-board of the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	69 14 2	..	69 14 2
2	Do. ..	Repairs to tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.	70 0 0	.	70 0 0	67 4 4	..	67 4 4
3	Do. ..	Improving stairs of room No. 15, raising walls, etc., at Gujar Mahal.	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	299 11 2	..	299 11 2
4	Do. ..	Do. ..	91 0 0	..	91 0 0	90 4 5	..	90 4 5
5	Do. ..	Electric fitting at Gujar Mahal.	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	167 14 0	..	167 14 0
6	Do. ..	Repairing burnt doors of room No. 3 at Gujar Mahal.	43 0 0	..	43 0 0	38 10 0	..	38 10 0
7	Sondhi ..	Repairs to compound ..	325 0 0	..	325 0 0	293 1 0	..	293 1 0
8	Gyaraspur ..	Repairs to Hindola and Maladevi Temple.	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	47 10 7	..	47 10 7
9	Do. ..	Repairs to Buddhist Stupa ..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	94 3 2	..	94 3 2
10	Terahi ..	Repairs to Mohajmata Temple.	38 0 0	..	38 0 0	28 7 0	..	28 7 0

11	Terahi ..	Fixing sign-board at Mahua and Terahi Temples.	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	37 8 0	..	37 8 0
12	Uday giri Caves.	Repairs to steps, footpath and platform.	190 0 0	..	190 0 0	103 14 6	..	103 14 6
13	Kherhat ..	Fixing sign-board at the brick Temple.	23 0 0	..	23 0 0	20 5 0	..	20 5 0
14	Besnagar ..	Dismantling and rebuilding platform of Heliodoros pillar (Kham Baba).	305 0 0	..	305 0 0	289 14 1	..	289 14 1
15	Bagh ..	Repairs to Rest-house and well at the Caves.	135 0 0	..	135 0 0	135 0 0	..	135 0 0
16	Do. ..	Buddhist Caves ..	10,000 0 0	..	10,000 0 0	8,835 12 0	1,050 13 2	9,886 9 2
17	Do. ..	Special upkeep of Caves ..	233 0 0	..	233 0 0	230 8 1	..	230 8 1
18	Kadwaha ..	Special repairs to temples at Kadwaha and Terahi.	5,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0	3,057 2 2	..	3,057 2 2
19	Suhania ..	Special repairs to the well in the compound of Kakanmadh temple.	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	504 8 2	..	504 8 2
Total ..			18,708 0 0	..	18,708 0 0	14,411 7 10	1,050 13 2	15,462 5 0

Appendix C.

**Antiquities found in Excavations at Pawaya, District Gird,
year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.**

S.No.	Description.	Corresponding No. on register Note Book.	Dimensions
Terra Cottas.			
1	Fragment of a figure of elephant ..	1	11" × 5" 4"
2	An uncertain object, possibly a fragment of human figure wearing garment of cloth printed with circular spots.	6	3½" 3" 2½"
3	A ram's head in relief, a fragment showing an eye, an ear and a horn.	15	5½" 4" 3½"
4	A fragment leg of a human figure.	32	4½" × 4" 2"
5	Lower half of a standing man (athlete) wearing a short, right hand resting on waist.	37	9" 4" 2½"
6	A fragment chest of a male human figure ..	51	5" × 4" 2"
7	.. .. hand of a human figure ..	52	4" 3" × 1½"
8	.. .. human hand up to elbow (open palm).	53	6" × 3½" × 3"
9	Head of a lion?	57	3" 3" 3"
10	A fragment head of a human figure	58	6" × 4" 3"
11	An ornamental piece	60	5" × 2½" 1½"
12	Head of a human figure	61	3¾" 3½" × 2"
13	A pigeon	71	8" 4" × 3"
14	Paw of a wild animal	72	4¾" × 4½" 2"
15	An ornamental piece	73	4" × 3" × 2"
16	A pigeon (head broken)	77	8" 4" × 4"
17	Head of a human figure	78	3½" × 2½" × 2"
18	Hood of a serpent	81	2½" × 2" × 1"
19	An ornamental fragment	83	3½" × 2" × 2"
20	Foot of a standing human figure	84	3½" × 2½" × 2½"
21	A fragment of an unidentified object.. ..	88	3" × 2½" × 1"
22	A piece of an ornamental object	89	3" × 3" × 2"
23	Hood of a serpent	97	3" × 3" × 1½"
24	An ornamental piece	102	5" × 5" × 2"
25	A toy horse	103	3" × 2" × 3"

S.No.	Description.	Corresponding No. on register Note Book.	Dimensions.
26	Head of a human figure	104	4" × 3" × 2"
27	" " " " " " " " " " " "	105	3" × 2" × 1"
28	Fragment of a human figure in flying or fighting posture, without head and hands.	107	7" × 7" × 3"
29	A fragment (unidentified)	120	5" × 4" × 3"
30	Fragment of a chowki or bedstead with a pot below.	121	7" × 6" × 3"
31	Figures of two men wrestling in a duel	122	7" × 5" × 3"
32	Fragment of a human torso showing right shoulder and arm.	124	4½" × 3" × 2"
33	Head of a monkey	129	2" × 2" × 1½"
34	Hand of a human figure	130	3¾" × 3" × 2"
35	Left leg of a human figure, sitting crosslegged	131	7½" × 5" × 3"
36	A miniature human figure seated	138	2" × 1" × ½"
37	Head of a human figure	139	2¼" × 1½" × 1"
38	Head of a Naga figure—human bust with a canopy of five serpent hoods over head.	142	3½" × 2½" × 2"
Pottery.			
39	A lamp	11	2" × 2" × 1"
40	A black pottery piece	43	1½" × 1" × 1"
41	A polished spout of a vessel	54	3" × 2¼" × 1¾"
42	Piece of an earthen pot	82	6½" × 3" × 2"
43	Piece of earthen pipe	99	2½" × 1½" × 1½"
44	A small spout	100	1½" × 1¼" × 1¼"
45	A spout	125	4" × 3½" × 3"
46	A lid with handle	126	3½" × 3" × 3"
47	A lid with handle	127	2½" × 1" × 1"
48	A small water pot	128	3½" × 3" × 3"
49	A small earthen vessel	137	2¾" × 2¾" × 2½"
50	An earthen miniature pinnacle	35	¾" × ¾" × ¾"
Bricks.			
51	Fragment of a carved brick	5	5" × 3½" × ½"
52	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	5½" × 4½" × 3"
53	" " " " " " " " " " " "	9	5" × 5" × 2½"

Appendix C.—(contd.).

No.	Description.	Corresponding No. on register Note Book.	Dimensions.
54	Fragment of a carved brick	10	5" \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
55	" " "	12	5" \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
56	" " "	14	5" \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 3"
57	" " "	17	5" \times 5" \times 5"
58	" " "	22	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " \times 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
59	" " "	23	6" \times 4" \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
60	" " "	25	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2"
61	" " "	26	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
62	" " "	28	6" \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
63	" " "	30	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 9" \times 3"
64	" " "	36	7" \times 3" \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
65	" " "	48	6" \times 5" \times 4"
66	" " "	50	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
67	Ornamental brick	59	5" \times 4" \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
68	A carved brick	65	6" \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
69	" " "	66	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
70	" " "	67	5" \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
71	" " "	68	5" \times 5" \times 2"
72	" " "	69	6" \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
73	" " "	74	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 3" \times 2"
74	" " "	76	7" \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2"
75	" " "	79	5" \times 4" \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
76	" " "	87	7" \times 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2"
77	" " "	94	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
78	" " "	101	10" \times 6" \times 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
79	" " "	106	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 3"
80	" " "	111	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 5" \times 3"
81	Fragments of a carved brick	113	4" \times 4" \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
82	" " "	115	5" \times 4" \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Appendix C.—(concl'd.).

No.	Description.	Corresponding No. on register Note Book.	Dimensions.
83	Fragments of a carved brick	123	5" × 3" × 2½"
84	" " " "	136	3" × 3"
Clay Beads.			
85	A perforated circular bead	34	5" × 5" × ¾"
86	A perforated oblong bead	42	1" × ½" × ½"
Stone.			
87	A pestle	2	11" × 2½"
88	Pestle in two pieces	3	10½" × 2½"
89	A carved piece with a course of flowers ..	33	9½" × 9" × 6"
90	An octagonal piece	38	4½" × 3½" × 2½"
91	Fragment of a human figure (thigh with folds of cloth).	39	11½" × 9" × 3½"
92	Fragment of a human figure showing an arm and armlet.	40	4" × 3" × 2"
93	Fragment of a carved pillar	55	6" 5" × 2"
94	Fragment of a carved disc	98	4" × 3" × 1"
95	Hand of a human figure holding an object ..	110	10" × 4" × 2½"
96	Fragment of a disc with a string of flower ..	112	9" × 5" × 3½"
97	Fragmentary hand of a human figure holding a carved object.	114	4½" 2½" 2½"
98	A fabulous animal combination of lion and bird.	116	12" × 8" × 6"
99	A composite figure of two women standing back to back (Feet and heads broken off).	117	17" × 11" × 6"
100	Fragment of an elephant's head showing an eye.	132	5" × 4" × 1"
101	Head of a small human figure	133	3½" × 2" × 2"
102	A fragment showing a small human head ..	135	6" × 4" × 1½"
103	Head of a small human figure	140	3½" × 2½" × 1"
104	Torso of a Naga king—a human figure with a canopy of seven serpents hoods over head	141	3'9" × 1'9" × 10"
Iron Objects.			
105	A piece of flat iron with nail in hole (corroded)	118	7" × 1½"
106	Iron ring of a rod	119	2" × 2" × ½"

Appendix D

Monuments listed during the year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Class.	Remarks.
District Bhind.				
1	Ghinochi.	Tunda Kahar-ka Bag with three residential buildings in ruined condition of the time of the Rajas of Atter (17th century A. D.)	III.	
2	Kiti ..	A carved pillar of a Mediæval period temple now planted in the ground. A figure of Hanuman and a Hindi inscription have been crudely carved on the stone in later times.	III.	
District Shivpuri.				
3	Pali ..	Site of a Jain temple of about the 10th or 11th century A. D. in total ruins. A few carved stones and images of Jain Tirthamkaras are the only remnants of the temple.	III.	

Appendix E.

Appendix E.

List of Inscriptions copied or noticed during the year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kiti.	District Bhind. On a door post of an old temple now stuck up in ground.	4	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	V. S. 1553 A. C. 1496.	Badly written and illegible.	
2	Kadwaha Fort.	District Guna. On a loose stone slab found in the debris of the Hindu monastery.	3	"	Sanskrit corrupt.	..	..	Records the name of a pilgrim named Pandita Gangadhara, son of Pandita-- Written by Shemandhara, son of Gangadhara ? The dates Samvat 84 and 735 engraved separately seem to be irregular.	
3	"	"	6	"	Prakrit.	..	Saturday Magha Sudi 10 V. S. 1384 A. C. 1327.	Records a Prakrit verse in upagiti metre. Writer's name Horideva. Purport is not clear. Text of the verse is tentatively read as: -सिद्धिः १. चत्वारदशान समये ॥ २. बालाबोरं पित्र वसन्त ॥ ३. निसि मसियरेण गहियं ॥ ४. कयल्या इति दानुव ॥ ५. सं १३८४ मा सु १० सती ६ लिखितं होनीवेव ॥	
4	"	"	2	"	"	..	..	This is only a fragment. The existing portion records Viramu Bhatta and the word Varshe but the number specifying the year is lost.	

5	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	This is an intermediate fragment of a bigger inscription. The purport is not clear although letters are legible. It mentions District Chanderi and the village Kadwaha.
6	"	"	"	2+3+3	"	"	"	"	The stone bears three separate pilgrims' records. The earliest is dated V. S. 1540, the next V. S. 1551 and the last V. S. 1552.
7	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	Illegible.
8	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	Records names which are not legible.
9	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	Records Samvat year and name of writer, which reads Gaya.
10	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	Fragmentary and illegible.
11	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	Fragmentary. Contained date and name of a Sultan (now lost).
12	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	Fragmentary. Purport cannot be made out.
13	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	Fragmentary. Purport cannot be made out.
14	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	Records the name Ratanasimhadeva and Samvat year.

Appendix E.—(contd.).

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Kadwaha Fort.	On a loose stone slab found in the debris of the Hindu monastery.	3	Nagari..	Hindi ..	..	..	Fragmentary and illegible.	
16	"	"	6	"	"	..	Jetia Sudi 5.	Records names of pilgrims.	
17	"	"	2	"	"	..	..	Illegible.	
18	"	On the sill of a window on the second storey of the Hindu monastery.	1	"	"	..	..	Records the name of a pilgrim Manjudeva, devotee of Siva.	
19	"	"	2	"	"	..	..	Records only 'written by Gwala'.	
20	"	"	1	"	"	..	..	Records illegible name of a Brahmana.	
21	"	"	1	"	"	..	V. S. 1544 A. C. 1447.	Records the syllable Om and Samvat year 1504.	
22	"	"	1	"	"	..	..	Records the name Arjuna.	
23	"	"	3+2	"	"	..	V. S. 1499, 1442.	Records Samvat year 1499. The remaining portion is illegible.	

24	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"	..	Thursday Vaisakha Sudi 11, V. S. 1504 A. C. 1447 and Wednesday Magha Badi 8, V. S. 1479 A. C. 1422.	The stone bears two distinct pilgrims' records. The upper one is dated in V. S. 1504. Records the names of a Kayastha Saranga, son of Paigu. The lower one is dated in V. S. 1479 and registers the name of Saipala, son of Thirapala.
25	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	..	V. S. 1466, A. C. 1409, and V. S. 1475, A. C. 1418.	Consists of 7 or 8 pilgrims' records two of which are dated. The names are : Gopala, Khemamdhara, Ratanasimla son of Thirapala, Katana son of Sri Dhana- raja, Hamira, Peruva and Soma.
26	"	"	"	6+4 +1+1	"	"	"	"	..	Jetha Sudi 7, V. S. 1487 and V. S. 1474 and A. C. 143), A. C. 1417.	Consists of four pilgrims' records. Two are dated. Names are:—Astrologer Gangadasa son of Haribari son of Hari- dasa who was a Pachajariya Brahmana.
27	"	"	"	9+2 +4+2	"	"	"	"	..	V. S. 1468, 1473, 1504, A. C. 1411, 1416, 1447.	This consists of at least three distinct pilgrims' records dated. Those dated 1468 and 1473 give no legible names. The third is dated in Samvat 1504, records the name of Sri Gopaladeva, son of Sri Mahipala.
28	"	On a ceiling slab of the Hindu monastery.	"	6	"	"	"	"	..	..	Illegible
29	"	On the foot of an image un- earthed in debris of the Hindu monastery.	"	1	Old Nagari.	"	"	"	..	..	Records the name Bhattaraka (Vakra Sadhu).

Appendix E.—(contd.).

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	Kadwaha Fort.	On a loose slab found during clearance of debris near the ruined temple.	23 and traces of the 24th above.	Nagari..	Sanskrit.	..	..	This is only a fragment of a large inscription and hence though the recovered portion is fully legible, it contains no information regarding the main object of the record. The stone was found in clearing the debris, not far from the large Hindu monastery building (Math) in the Kadwaha Fort. It is, therefore very probable that the fragment is a part of the prasasti which recorded the construction of that monastery. The inscription gives the genealogy of a line of Saiva ascetics but the name of only one of them namely Isvara Siva (L.11) occurs in the surviving portion. He is eulogised as a heap of penance. The inscription also includes the mention of the planting of a garden (L.7) and of the construction of certain mansions (L.10) (probably referring to the spacious monastic buildings). The bare name Siddhesvara occurs in L.5 but no more details about him have survived in the existing portion. It further gives names of three Brahmanas Gangadhara, Vamuna and Sripala Mistra (L.20) but there is no clue as to their mutual relationship. The last named (Sripala Mistra) is described as Mahatma	

and the foremost of poets (L.20). He was probably the poet who composed this inscription. The writer was one Mangalaraja (L.22). The phrase Bhima Bhupa occurs in line 16. It may either mean a king named Bhima or a powerful king [If the former, he may possibly be the same as Bhimadeva mentioned in the genealogy of Pratihara kings in an unpublished inscription found at Chanderi which is some 30 miles south-east of Kdwaha]

The inscription is in poetry. The first four verses are benedictory, offering salutations to the light of poetic inspiration, Sambhu or Siva, Nrisimha (the 4th Avatara of Vishnu) and Bhaskara (the sun-god) respectively. Verses 5 to 19 describe Ranapala, Vatsaraja, Svarnapala, Kirtiraja and his brother Uttama, all belonging to a branch of Pratihara kings whose further genealogy is already known from an unpublished stone inscription discovered at Chanderi. Then follows the genealogy of certain Brahmanas of the Talarashtra race or family. The recovered portion of the epigraph contains only two names of members of this family, namely, Lohapala and Govinda. The remaining names, if any, and the mention of the main object of the inscription are lost in the missing portion. The whole inscription is a degenerate imitation of the Kavya style and consists of an abundant chaff of mere words with little grain of sense or poetic beauty. There are violations of grammar and metre. The original inscription is

On a stone slab found during clearance of debris near the Siva temple in the premises of the Hindu monastery.	32 (two lines above).	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	Kirti Raja.
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Appendix E.—(concl.d.).

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32	Kadwaha Fort.	On the right wall of Siva Temple.	34	Nagari.	Sanskrit.	Jayant Varman.			<p>sorrounded by an ornamental border. Above this border, there are two lines of writing recorded at a later date as is evident from the different style of characters. This later record is also damaged in places. It contains a date of which the portion giving the year and month has been lost, while the words recording '7th of the bright half and Thursday' have survived. It mentions the names of Ballaladeva and Jaittravarman. From the style of characters, the original inscription may be assigned to the end of 11th century and the later one to about the middle of 13th century A. C.</p> <p>The inscription is composed in corrupt Sanskrit and roughly engraved. It is, therefore, legible and intelligible only in parts. It seems to be a prasasti or panegyric of a king named Jayanta Varman. It consists of five verses. The first is a Pushpitagra, third is a Sragdhara, and the second, fourth and the fifth are Sardulavikridita metres. The first verse invokes a blessing of Siva on the king. The next three record</p>

his praise in terms more or less vague and unintelligible. The name of a king Gopala occurs in verse 2 but the context is not clear. Verse 5 records the date in words having conventional numerical values, which, when interpreted, may yield the year 1626 which is obviously referable to the Vikram Samvat era. In one place Jayantavarman is spelt as 'Jaittravarman'. The dynasty of the king is not mentioned.

Records the construction of the step-well and a temple named Matangeswara which is probably another name of Tilabhandesvara by a Kshatriya named Harasraya, son of Harivamsa, in V. S. 1657. The date is specified in full.

Thursday,
Vaisakha
Sudi 8, V. S.
1657, A. C.
1600.

District Ujjain .

On a baodi in the compound
of Tilabhandesvara Temple.

7

..

..

..

Ujjain ..

33

Appendix F.

List of Coins examined during the year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or Type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks.
Lot 1 (Found in Excavation at Pawaya, District Gird).						
1	Punch Marked ..	..	Obv : elephant and other indistinct symbols.	Copper.	1	
Lot (Treasure-trove from Village Khareva, District Sardarpur).						
2	Mahmud I of Gujrat (A. H. 863-917).	A. H. 900	Muhammadabad.	Silver.	2	
3	" ..	..	"	"	1	
4	" ..	A. H. 901	Shahr-i-Muquarram, Muhammadabad.	"	1	
5	" ..	A. H. 902	"	"	1	
6	" ..	A. H. 903	"	"	1	
7	" ..	A. H. 904	"	"	1	
8	" ..	..	Muhammadabad.	"	3	
9	" ..	..	..	"	14	
10	Muzaffar II of Guj- rat (917-932).	A. H. 920	..	"	24	
11	" ..	A. H. 920	..	"	1	(small).
12	" ..	A. H. 921	..	"	2	"
13	" ..	A. H. 921	..	"	38	
14	" ..	A. H. 922	..	"	35	
15	" ..	A. H. 923	..	"	16	
16	" ..	A. H. 924	..	"	9	
17	" ..	A. H. 925	..	"	3	
18	" ..	A. H. 925	..	"	1	(small).
19	" ..	A. H. 926	..	"	2	"
20	" ..	A. H. 926	..	"	32	
21	" ..	A. H. 927	..	"	11	
22	" ..	A. H. 927	..	"	4	(small).
23	" ..	A. H. 927	..	"	1	"
24	Muzaffar II of Gujrat	A. H. 928	..	"	5	
25	" ..	A. H. 928	..	"	1	(small)

Appendix F.—(contd).

S.No.	King.	Date	Mint or Type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks.
26	Muzaffar II of Gujrat	A. H. 929	..	Silver.	33	
27	..	.. A. H. 930	..	..	15	
28	..	.. A. H. 930	..	..	2	(small)
29	..	.. A. H. 931	..	..	8	
30	..	.. A. H. 931	..	..	2	(small)
31	..	.. A. H. 932	..	..	3	..
32	..	.. A. H. 932	..	..	15	
33	..	.. A. H. 928	..	..	38	
34	..	.. A. H. 930	..	..	5	
35	Ghiyas Shah of Malwa	..	..	..	9	
36	Mahmud II of Malwa	A. H. 921	..	..	6	
37	..	.. A. H. 923	..	..	1	
38	..	.. A. H. 924	..	..	2	
39	..	.. A. H. 925	..	..	4	
40	..	.. A. H. 926	..	..	11	
41	..	.. A. H. 927	..	..	2	
42	..	.. A. H. 929	..	..	1	
43	..	.. A. H. 930	..	..	9	
44	..	.. A. H. 931	..	..	43	
45	..	.. A. H. 934	..	..	6	
46	..	.. A. H. 936	..	..	6	
47	..	.. A. H. 937	..	..	1	
48	..	..	Indistinct ..	..	6	
49	Muzaffar II of Gujrat	Undated ..	..	..	225	
50	..	..	..	..	29	(small)
Lot (Treasure-trove from Village Kakarai, District Guna).						
51	Daulat Rao Scindia	R. Y. 22	..	Silver.	1	
52	..	.. R. Y. 17	..	..	1	
53	..	.. R. Y. ..	..	..	1	
54	Jankoji Rao Scindia	R. Y. 22	..	..	1	

Appendix F.—(contd.).

S.No.	King.	Date.	Mint or Type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks.
55	Jankoji Rao Scindia.	..	..	Silver.	2	
56	Jiwaji Rao Scindia .	..	..	..	26	
57	Madhav Rao Scindia..	..	..	..	3	
58	Datia State ..	..	..	..	2	
Lot.--(Treasure-trove from village Gondikheda, District Sardarpur).						
59	Indore State ..	..	..	Silver.	3	
60	Partapgarh State ..	..	..	..	7	
61	.. ..	..	..	..	1	($\frac{1}{2}$ piece).
Lot.--(Treasure-trove from village Bibapipaliya, District Ujjain).						
62	Partapgarh State ..	A. H. 1199 R. Y. 29	Deogarh ..	Silver.	1	
63	.. ..	A. H. 1236 R. Y. 45	.. ..	..	1	
64	Indore State ..	..	..	..	11	
65	.. ..	..	..	..	1	($\frac{1}{4}$ piece).
66	Daulat Rao Scindia ..	..	Darul Fatah, Ujjain.	..	6	
67	Central India and Rajputana State.	Unassignable.	..	..	6	
Lot.--(Treasure-trove from village Gagli, District Sardarpur).						
68	State Coins ..	..	..	Copper	76	
Lot.--(Presented by Mr. Chhitariya).						
69	Ganendra Naga ..	..	Obv. bull to r. Rev. legend ..	Copper.	16	Duplicate.
Lot.--(Purchased from Rao Bahadur Srinivasgopalachari, Advocate, Madras). M. L. A.,						
70	Madhariputa Sivalakura, Andhra.	..	Legend and tree ..	Lead.	1	B.M.C. II 24.
71	Gotamiputa Vilivayakura, Andhra.	..	Legend, bow and arrow.	..	1	B.M.C. III 47.
72	Sripulumavi Andhra.	..	Legend Avati symbol	Potin.	1	B.M.C. III 90.
73	Uninscribed ..	..	Elephant to r. and Avanti symbol.	Lead.	3	

Appendix F.—(concl.).

S.No.	King.	Date	Mint or Type.	Metal.	No. of coins.	Remarks.
Lot. --(Purchased at village Pawaya, District Gird).						
74	Bhava Naga	..	Obv. bull to r. .. Rev. legend ..	Copper.	3	
75	„	„	Obv. bull to r. .. Rev. legend ..	„	1	
76	„	„	Obv. bull to l. .. Rev. legend ..	„	3	
77	„	„	Obv. trisula .. Rev. legend ..	„	2	
78	Skanda Naga	..	Obv. bull to r. .. Rev. legend ..	„	1	
79	„	„	Obv. peacock to r. .. Rev. legend ..	„	1	
80	Bhima Naga	..	Obv. peacock to l. .. Rev. legend ..	„	1	
81	Brihaspati Naga	..	Obv. bull to r. .. Rev. legend ..	„	2	
82	Deva Naga	..	Obv. wheel .. Rev. legend ..	„	6	
83	Ganendra Naga	..	Obv. bull to l. .. Rev. legend ..	„	23	
84	„	„	Obv. bull to r. .. Rev. legend ..	„	1	
85	Punch marked	..	Indistinct symbols..	„	3	
86	Scindia coin	..	Defaced ..	„	1	
87	Mohammadan coins.	..	..	„	10	Unidenti- fied.
88	Kachhawaha of Narwar before Marathas	A. H. 1216 4-	..	„	1	I.M.C. Vol. IV. plate XXII 8.
89	Naga coins obliterated.	..	..	„	218	
Lot --(Purchased from Lucknow Museum.)						
90	Nasir Shah, Sultan of Malwa.	Legend.	..	Silver.	1	
Lot. --(Examined for State Museum.)						
91	Datia State	A. H. 1178 R. 6	..	„	1	
92	Orchha State	A. H. 1284 R. 39	..	„	2	
93	State coin, unassign- able.	..	..	„	1	
94	A metal or talisman.	..	..	„	1	(No coin).

Appendix G.

List of Antiquities added to the Museum of Archaeology,
during the year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

S.No	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	Remarks.
Paintings.				
1	..	Maharaja Mansingh's Darbar	20" × 14"	Purchased.
2 on horseback	17" × 14"	"
3	..	Baby Krishna in a cradle and Yasoda	14½" × 10½"	"
4	..	Krishna in Nanda's lap with his playmates around him.	14½" × 10½"	"
5	..	Krishna and Baladeva out for a walk, meet Radha.	12¾" × 10½"	"
6	..	Radha bows down to Yasoda's feet	12¾" × 10½"	"
7	..	Kansa reading Krishna's message	"	"
8	..	Dara Shikoh	"	"
9	..	Scene of Holi	"	"
10	..	Ahilya-Uddhar	"	"
11	..	Siva with family	"	"
12	..	Siva dancing	"	"
12 a } & 12 b. }	..	Copies of two wall paintings from Bagh Cave No. 4.	"	"
Metal Objects.				
13	..	Radha and Krishna	"	"
14	..	Siva	"	"
15	..	Buddha with Stupa	"	"
16	..	Ganesa riding on rat	"	"
17	..	Nrisimha	"	"
18	..	Vighnantaka	"	"
19	..	Lamp bearer	"	"
Coins.			No. of Coins.	
20	Khareva.	Mahmud I of Gujrat	7	
21	"	Muzaffar II	43	
22	"	Mahmud II of Malwa	20	
23	Pawaya.	Punch marked	2	
24	"	Cast coin	2	

Appendix G.—(concl'd.)

S.No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.	Remarks.
25	Pawaya.	Bhava Naga	9	
26	„	Bhima „	1	
27	„	Brihaspati „	3	
28	„	Ganendra „ :	2	
29	„	Pum „	2	
30	„	Skanda „	5	
31	„	Kachhawaha of Narwar before Marathas ..	1	
32	„	Andhra (South Indian) ..	6	Purchased.
33	..	Nasir Shah, Sultan of Malwa	1	„

Appendix H.

**List of Photo Negatives prepared during the year 1939-40,
Samvat 1996.**

S.No.	Place.	Object and Description	Size.	Remarks.
District Bhilsa.				
1	Besnagar ..	Khamb Baba or Heliodoros pillar, after fresh conservation, view from South-East.	Full.	
2	" ..	Khamb Baba or Heliodoros pillar, after fresh conservation, view from North.	"	
District Bhind.				
3	Kiti ..	A carved stone pillar, view showing inscribed face.	Half.	
4	" ..	A carved stone pillar, view showing another face with crude figure of Hanuman.	"	
District Gird-Gwalior.				
5	Barki-Sarai ..	Sarai, exterior, general view from S. W. ..	Half.	
6	" ..	Sarai, interior, general view from S. W. ..	"	
7	Gwalior Town ..	A Persian inscription in Kaphoori mosque ..	"	
8	" Fort ..	Gujari Mahal, cellar, ground floor, western wing, after conservation, view from North.	Full.	
9	" " ..	Gujari Mahal, cellar, ground floor, southern row of pillars of hall, after conservation, view from North.	"	
10	" " ..	Gujari Mahal, cellar, ground floor, eastern row of pillars of hall, after conservation, view from North-West.	"	
11	" " ..	Gujari Mahal, cellar, ground floor, northern row of pillars of hall, after conservation, view from South.	"	
12	" " ..	Gujari Mahal, cellar, both storeys, after conservation, view of N. E. corner, from S. W.	"	
13	" " ..	Gujari Mahal, cellar, first floor, eastern gallery, after conservation, view from North.	"	
14	" " ..	Gujari Mahal, cellar, first floor, northern balcony arches, after conservation, view from South.	Full.	
15	" " ..	Gujari Mahal, cellar, first floor, North-East corner, showing arches and balconies, after conservation, view from South-East.	"	

Appendix H.—(contd.).

No.	Place.	Object and Description.	Size.	Remarks.
16	Gwalior Archæological Museum.	A stone sculpture of Siva standing with Nandi behind, from Bagh.	Half.	
17	„ ..	A metal image of Vighnantaka, a Buddhist god.	„	
18	„ ..	A metal image of Vighnantaka, a Buddhist god, with pedestal.	„	
19	„ ..	A metal image of Nrisimha	„	
20	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ Ganesa riding mouse ..	„	
21	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ Siva dancing	„	
22	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ Buddha seated in Dhar- machakra <i>mudra</i> , on a two-storeyed pedestal.	„	
23	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ Radha and Krishna (Murlidhara).	„	
24	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ female lamp bearer ..	„	
25	„ ..	An old miniature painting of Ahilya-uddhar..	„	
26	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ of Krishna playing <i>gulal</i> with Radha (?)	„	
27	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ of Krishna and Bala- rama with ladies in a garden (?)	Full.	
28	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ of Yasoda and baby Krishna.	„	
29	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ of Nanda handing over baby Krishna to Yasoda (?)	„	
30	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ of Radha bowing to Yasoda.	„	
31	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ Krishna's message to Kamsa (?)	„	
32	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ of Siva with family, in the forest.	„	
33	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ of Siva and Parvati in the forest.	Half.	
34	„ ..	„ „ „ „ „ „ of Darashikoh ..	„	

Appendix H.—(contd.).

S.No.	Place.	Object and Description.	Size.	Remarks.
35	Gwalior Arch-æological Museum.	An old miniature painting of Raja Mansingh (?)'s Darbar.	Half.	
36	" ..	An old miniature painting of Raja Mansingh (?) riding on an elephant.	"	
37	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Caves Nos. 4 and 5, facade, scene of sorrow.	Full.	
38	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Caves Nos. 4 and 5, facade, discourse.	"	
39	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Caves Nos. 4 and 5, facade, music in the air.	"	
40	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Caves Nos. 4 and 5, facade, dance.	"	
41	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Caves Nos. 4 and 5, facade, horse procession.	"	
42	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Caves Nos. 4 and 5, facade, horse procession, showing a king with the royal umbrella over his head.	"	
43	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Caves Nos. 4 and 5, facade, elephant procession.	"	
44	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Caves Nos. 4 and 5, facade, part of elephant procession.	"	
45	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Cave No. 4, interior, portion of scroll frieze.	"	
46	" ..	Copy of mural painting on Bagh Cave No. 4, interior, another portion of above.	"	
47	" ..	Andhra coins	"	
48	" ..	Naga	"	
49	" ..	"	"	
50	Harsi ..	Dam, panoramic view from the top of Dak Bungalow, part I.	Half.	
51	" ..	Dam, panoramic view from the top of Dak Bungalow, part II.	"	
52	" ..	Dam, general view from the verandah of the Dak Bungalow.	"	
53	" ..	Dam, view showing sluice and Dak Bungalow.	"	

Appendix H.—(contd.).

S.No.	Place.	Object and Description	Size.	Remarks.
54	Pawaya	.. Ruined platform of temple, after excavation, general view from East	Full.	
55	"	.. Ruined platform of temple, after excavation, corner view from North-East.	"	
56	"	.. Basement of shrine on platform after excavation view from North-East.	"	
57	"	.. Excavations of fragmentary stone sculptures—temple platform: uncarved	"	
58	"	.. " mutilated stone sculpture of a Naga king (?), side view.	"	
59	"	.. " mutilated stone sculpture of a Naga king (?), another side view.	"	
60	"	.. " mutilated stone sculpture of a Naga king (?), front view.	"	
61	"	.. " mutilated stone sculpture of a Naga king (?), back view.	"	
62	"	.. " fragments of stone figures, head and legs, etc.	"	
63	"	.. " carved architectural pieces of stone.	"	
64	"	.. " two-faced torso of a female figure in stone, one face.	Half.	
65	"	.. " two-faced torso of a female figure in stone, other face	"	
66	"	.. " fragments of animal figures in stone (elephant and lion).	Quarter.	
67	"	.. " pieces of carved bricks of various designs.	Full.	
68	"	.. " terra cotta animals and birds, mostly in fragments.	"	
69	"	.. " fragments of terra cotta human figures, torsos, hands, legs, etc.	"	
70	"	.. " heads of terra cotta human figures.	Half.	

Appendix H.—(contd.).

S.No.	Place.	Object and Description.	Size.	Remarks.
71	Pawaya ..	Excavation of temple platform. terra cotta heads of lion and monkey, Naga and Naga hoods.	Half.	
72	„ ..	„ pieces of pottery ..	„	
73	„ ..	„ fragments of carved terra cotta objects.	„	
74	„ ..	„ iron objects and clay beads.	„	
District Guna.				
75	Kadwaha Fort.	Hindu monastery, during clearance, view from N. E.	Half.	
76	„ ..	Siva temple, during clearance, view from S. E..	„	
77	„ ..	Siva temple during clearance, another view from N. E.	„	
78	„ ..	Siva temple, during clearance, another view from N. E.	„	
79	„ ..	Surroundings of monastery, during clearance, view from North.	„	
80	„ ..	Surroundings of monastery, during clearance, view from N. W. showing an old wall.	„	
81	„ ..	Surroundings of monastery, during clearance, view of eastern compound wall from S. W..	„	
82	„ ..	Panoramic view of monastery and temple, during clearance, part I.	Full.	
83	„ ..	Panoramic view of monastery and temple, during clearance, part II.	„	
84	„ ..	Monastery, partial view, from N. E. ..	„	
85	„ ..	Monastery, view of north face showing entrance, from N. W.	„	
86	„ ..	Monastery, interior view of both storeys showing pillars and <i>chhajja</i> .	„	
87	„ ..	Monastery, general view of top roof, after clearance of debris.	„	
88	„ ..	Temple No. 3, general view, showing <i>ghat</i> during conservation.	„	
89	„ ..	Temples Nos. 3 and 4, during conservation, back view from West.	„	

Appendix H.—(contd.)

S.No.	Place.	Object and Description	Size.	Remarks.
90	Kadwaha Fort.	Temple No. 7, before conservation, front view	Half.	
91	"	Temple No 7, before conservation, side view.	"	
District Sardarpur.				
92	Bagh	General view o. Caves and river ..	Full.	
93	"	Panoramic view of Caves and river scenery, part I.	"	
94	"	Panoramic view of Caves and river scenery, part II	"	
95	"	Cave No. 2, after conservation, partial view of facade from North	"	
96	"	Cave No. 2, after conservation, partial view of facade from West.	"	
97	"	Cave No 2, after conservation, interior pillars, front row.	"	
98	"	" central view showing pillars and Dagoba shrine.	"	
99	"	" another view showing pillars and Dagoba shrine.	"	
100	"	Cave No. 2, Boddhisatva on the left of the shrine door.	"	
101	"	Cave No. 3, after conservation, general view of facade.	"	
102	"	Cave No. 3, after conservation, panoramic view of left wing, part I.	"	
103	"	Cave No. 3, after conservation, panoramic view of left wing, part II.	"	
104	"	Cave No. 3, after conservation, central pillars of hall ..	"	
105	"	" right pilasters of hall ..	"	
106	"	" corner view of hall from North.	"	
107	"	" left wing, verandah in front of the inner suite of cells.	"	
108	"	" interior view showing a bay of hall and a cell door.	Full.	

Appendix H.—(concl'd.).

S.No.	Place.	Object and Description.	Size.	Remarks.
109	Bagh	.. Cave No. 3 after conservation, interior view showing another bay and another cell.	Full.	
110	"	.. " interior view showing still another bay and another cell.	"	
111	"	.. Statue of a Raja in a niche near Cave No 4..	"	
112	"	.. Cave No. 4, a Naga king and queen in a chapel	"	
113	"	.. Caves Nos. 4 and 5 general view from North..	"	
114	"	.. " general view from West ..	"	
115	"	.. " general view showing their relation to the niche of Raja.	"	
116	"	.. Cave No. 4, Naga chapel and the niche of Raja	"	
117	"	.. " a minor doorway at the N.-E. end	"	
118	"	.. " a window next to the above doorway.	"	
119	"	.. " Dagoba in the interior of shrine.	"	
120	"	.. " interior view of the right corner and Dagoba.	"	
121	"	.. " after conservation, interior view showing round columns.	"	
122	"	.. " carved pilaster at the interior N.-E. corner.	"	
123	"	.. " interior view showing a structural square pillar after conservation.	"	
124	"	.. " interior view showing left half of back wall and cell doors, after conservation.	"	
125	"	.. " Mahakalesvar temple after repairs, from South-East.	"	
(Miscellaneous.)				
126	"	.. A copy of old painting of Maharaja Mahadji Scindia (?) in youth.	Half.	

Appendix I.

List of Drawings and Paintings prepared and added during the
year 1939-40, Samvat 1996

S.No.	Place.	Original Description	Scale	Remarks.
District Bhind.				
1	Kherhat.	Plan of brick Temple	1"=1'	Complete.
2	"	Site Plan of brick Temple	1"=3'	"
District Guna.				
3	Kadwaha.	Ground Plan of Monastery	1"=4'	Plotting in- complete in pencil.
District Sardarpur.				
4	Bagh.	Cave No. 4, copy of a wall painting of a por- tion of scroll frieze on the wall of the right hand verandah, copied in the same size and colours.	7½' 7½'	Complete.
5	"	Cave No. 4, copy of another wall painting of a portion of scroll frieze on the wall of the right hand verandah, copied in the same size and colours.	Do.	Do.
District Ujjain.				
6	Ujjain.	Site plan of city and its surroundings ..	6"=1 mile.	Complete.
7	"	Site of old Ujjain, sheet No. 1 A ..	1"=100'	Printed
8	"	" " " " " 3 A ..	1"=100'	"
9	"	" " " " " 5 ..	1"=100'	"
10	"	" " " " " 6 ..	1"=100'	"

Appendix J.

List of Books added to the Office Library during the year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

S. No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
Archæological Survey Reports, Memoirs, etc.		
1	Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Punjab and United Provinces Circle. for the year ending 31st March 1905.	Exchange.
2-6	Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle (Hindu and Buddhist Monuments), for the year ending 31st March 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.	„
7-10	Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1908-9, 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13.	„
11	Archæological Survey of Mysore, Annual Report for the year 1937.	„
12	Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Travancore State, for the year 1937-38.	„
13	Administration Report of Ceylon Archæological Survey, 1938.	„
14	„ „ „ „ „ 1939.	„
15	Dr. Bhagwanlal Number of the Archæological Survey, Junagarh State.	„
16	Excavations at Bairat (Published by the Archæological Department, Jaipur State).	„
17	Excavations at Sambhar (Published by the Archæological Department, Jaipur State).	„
18	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India No. 59 (Punch marked Coins of E. H. C. Wa'sh)	„
19	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 60 (Kashmir in ancient literature).	„
20	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 62 (A hoard of Silver punch marked coins from Purnia).	„
21-23	Monuments of Sanchi, Vols. I, II and III by Sir John Marshall.	„
24	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, 1938-39.	„
Art and Architecture.		
25	The Indian wall paintings by S. Paramasivan	Presented.
26	Pallava paintings at Conjivaram by „	„
27	The wall paintings at the Bagh Caves by S. Paramasivan ..	„
28	Technical studies by S. Paramasivan	„

Appendix J -(contd.)

S. No.	Name of Book	Remarks.
Bibliography and Catalogues.		
29	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology, Vol. XIII-1937..	Presented.
30	Bibliography of published writings. 1939	"
31-32	Bibliography of Indian History and Oriental Research, Volumes V-1 and V-2	"
33	Descriptive Catalogue of Arabic, Urdu and Persian Manuscripts.	"
34	List of Photo Negatives in the Indian Museum, Archæological section upto March 1936.	"
Dictionary.		
35	Dictionary of Pali Proper Names, Vol. I	Purchased.
36	Dictionary of Pali Proper Names, Vol. II	"
37	Rajwade Marathi Dhatukosha	"
38	Urdu Hindi Kosha	"
39	Vaidika Pada Anukramakosha, Vol. I	"
40	Vaidika Pada Anukramakosha, Vol. II	"
Epigraphy.		
41	Annual Report, South Indian Epigraphy, 1936	Gratis.
42	Early Inscriptions by S. S. Shastri, Vol. I	"
43	Early Inscriptions by Vijaya Raghavacharya, Vol. II	"
44	Early Inscriptions by Vijaya Raghavacharya, Vol. III	"
45	Early Inscriptions by Vijaya Raghavacharya, Vol. IV	"
46	Early Inscriptions by Vijaya Raghavacharya, Vol. V	"
47	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIV, No. 7.. ..	"
48	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXX, No. 1	"
49	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXV, No. 2	"
50	South Indian Texts, Vol. IX, No. 1	"
Guides.		
51	Guide to Archæological Gallery by Gravely and Shivram Murly.	Gratis.
52	India's Sacred Shrines by G. A. Natesan	"

Appendix I --(contd)

S. No.	Name of Book.	Remarks
History		
53	Assam Buranji by S. K. Datta	Purchased.
54	Ancient Culture of India by Beniprasad	"
55	Ancient India, Vol. I, by T. L. Shah	"
56	Ancient India Vol II. by T. L. Shah	"
57	History of Bikaner Part I, by G. H. Ojha	"
58	Historical Papers relating to Mahadji Scindia	Gratis.
Journals and Periodicals.		
59	Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Vol. XIX-4	Presented.
60	Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Vol. XX-1	"
61-64	Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal Quarterly, Vol. XX, Nos. 1-4.	"
65	Indian Culture, Vol. No. 4	Subscribed.
66-68	Indian Culture, Vol. VI, Nos. 1-3	"
69-71	Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XV, Nos. 2-4	"
72	Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 1	"
73-75	Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. XII, Nos. 2-4.	"
76-77	Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXV, Nos. 2-3.	"
78-79	Journal of Bombay Historical Society, Vol. V, Nos. 1-2	Exchange.
80-81	Journal of Greater India Society, Vol. VI, No 2 and Vol. VII, No. 1.	Subscribed.
82	Journal of Indian Art and Letters, Vol. XIII, No. 1	Gratis.
83	Journal of Indian History, Vol. XV, No. 2	"
84	Journal of Indian Society of Oriental Art	"
85-94	Journal of New Indian Antiquary, Vol. II, Nos. 3 to 12	"
95	Journal of Numismatic Society of India for 1939	"
96	Karnatak Historical Review, Vol. V, No. 1	Exchange.
97-100	Mythic Society Journal, Vol. XXX, Nos. 1 to 4	"
101-112	Modern Review from July 1939 to June 1940	Subscribed.
113-116	Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XLIV, Nos. 1 to 4	"

Appendix J,—(contd.).

S. No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
117-121	New Asia Journal, Vol. I, Nos. 2 to 4	Gratis.
122-125	Sanshodhaka (Marathi), Vol. VIII, Nos. 2 to 4.. ..	Exchange.
126	Grihastha (Marathi), Vol. IX, No. 1.. ..	Gratis.
Literature.		
127	Antiquity of the Hirli Nose Ornament called Nath by P. K. Gode.	Gratis.
128	Mahavanso or Great Chronicle of Ceylon by N. K. Bhagwat.	„
129	Meri Gatha or Porings in Verse of Buddhist Bhikkhuni by N.K. Bhagwat.	„
130	Majhim Nikaya or Collection of medium sized discourses by N. K. Bhagwat.	„
131	Dighah Nikayo or the Collection of long Sutras, part II, by N. K. Bhagwat.	„
132	Majhim Nikaya Part II, by N. K. Bhagwat	„
133	Nidan Katha or the Story of the Epoch by N. K. Bhagwat.	„
134	Nasadiya Sukta Bhashya	Purchased.
135	Sri Venkatachala Mahatmya, Part I	Gratis.
136	Sri Venkatachala Mahatmya, Part II	„
137	Sri Vimanarchana Kalpah by Raghunath Chakravarti	„
138	Shiva Charitra Sangrah	„
139	Venkatachala Mahatmya (Pothi)	„
140	Murti Vijnyan	„
Museum (Annual Reports, Guides, etc).		
141	Administration Report, Sri Chitralayam Picture Gallery, 1937-38.	Gratis.
142	Administration Report, Government Museum, Madras, 1938-39	„
143	Annual Report, Watson Museum, 1938	Exchange.
144	Administration Report of Travancore Museum	„
145	A Handbook of Sculptures in the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra, by V. S. Agrawala.	„
146	Report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, 1938-39.	„

Appendix J.—(concl'd.).

S. No.	Name of Book.	Remarks.
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Numismatics.

7	Catalogue of Coins in the Prince of Wales Museum by Singhal and Acharya.	Gratis.
148	Coins of Ancient India by Sir A. Cunningham	Presented.
149	Coins of Mediaeval India by Sir A. Cunningham	"
150	Historical Studies in Mughal Numismatics by S. H. Hadiwala.	"
151	Index to Numismatic Supplements, 1 to 16	Gratis.
152	Numismatic Supplement, No. XXXVIII 1924	"
153	Numismatic Supplement, No. XL 1926	"
154	Numismatic Supplement, No. XLII 1929	"
155	Numismatic Supplement, No. XLIII 1930	"
156	Numismatic Supplement, No. XLIV 1931-33.. ..	"
157	Numismatic Supplement, No. XLV 1934	"
158	Numismatic Supplement, No. XLVI 1938	"
159	Numismatic Supplement, No. XLVI, Vol. II No. 2 1936 ..	"
160	Numismatic Supplement, No. XLVII, Vol. III No. 2 1937 ..	"
161	Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society, 1938.	"
162	Supplement to Vol. III of Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, 1939.	"

State Publications.

163	Annual Report of the Commerce Department	"
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Miscellaneous.

164	Do you believe the Nazis	"
165	Hindi banam Urdu	"
166	Indian History Congress, Allahabad, 1938	"
167	Proceedings of the All-India Oriental Conference, Trivandrum.	"

Appendix K.

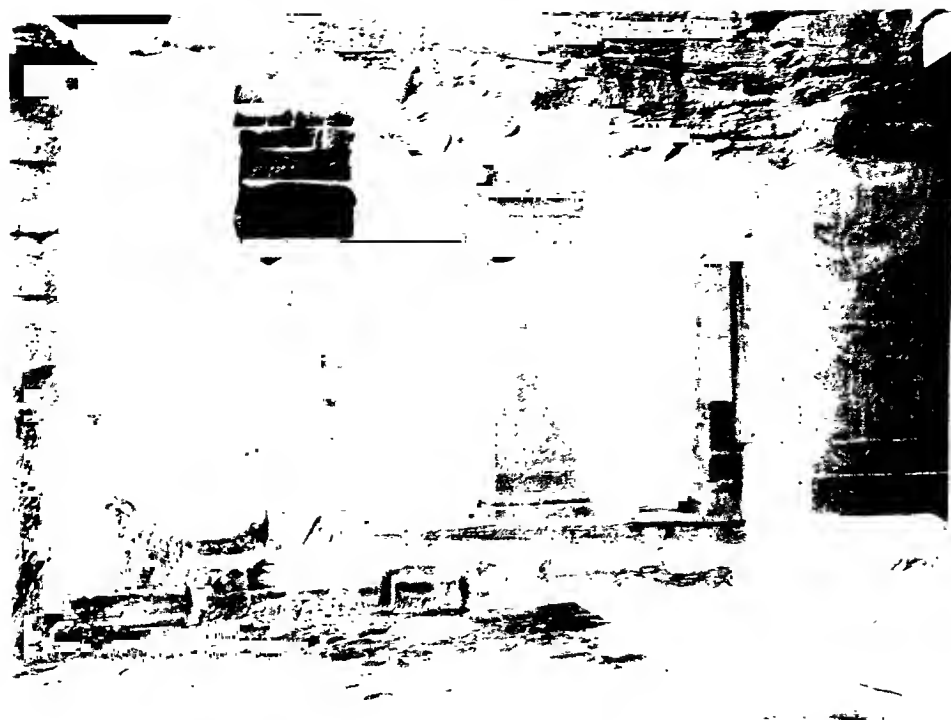
Statement of Expenditure incurred during the year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

S.No.	Head.	Amount of current year.	Amount of last year.	Total.	Remark
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Salaries	13,288 7 3	..	13,288 7 3	
2	Travelling Allowances	2,484 11 9	..	2,484 11 9	
3	Contingencies	1,307 11 4	21 9 0	1,329 4 4	
4	Purchase of Books	216 13 1	5 10 0	222 7 1	
5	Publications	1,201 10 9	171 3 3	1,37 14 0	
6	Miscellaneous	167 8 9	39 7 2	206 15 11	
7	Telephone Subscription	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	
8	Museum	1,104 11 6	..	1,104 11 6	
	(a) Collection and purchase of antiquities	726 15 0			
	(b) Exhibition	278 9 9			
	(c) Upkeep of Museum buildings	99 2 9			
	Total	1,104 11 6			
9	Works	3,096 4 3	156 2 9	3,252 7 0	
	(a) Initial repairs to monuments	1,977 14 6			
	(b) Annual upkeep	902 8 9			
	(c) Miscellaneous	215 13 0			
	Total	3,096 4 3			
Works from Non-recurring Grants.					
10	Repairs to Bagh Caves	8,835 12 0	1,050 13 2	9,886 9 2	
11	Purchase of Bagh Caves wall paintings for the Museum of Archaeology, Gwalior.	10,281 11 0	..	10,281 11 0	
12	Excavations	806 7 9	120 13 0	927 4 9	
13	Repairs to monuments at Terahi and Kadwaha.	3,057 2 2	..	3,057 2 2	
14	Repairs to the well in the compound of Kakanmadh temple at Suhania.	504 8 2	..	504 8 2	
15	Care-taker hut at Udaygiri	298 14 2	..	298 14 2	
16	„ „ „ Sondni	549 7 8	..	549 7 8	
17	Rest House at Gyaraspur .. ..	..	919 2 5	919 2 5	
	Total	47,358 14 3	2,484 12 9	49,843 11 0	

Appendix L.

Statement of Income realised during the year 1939-40, Samvat 1996.

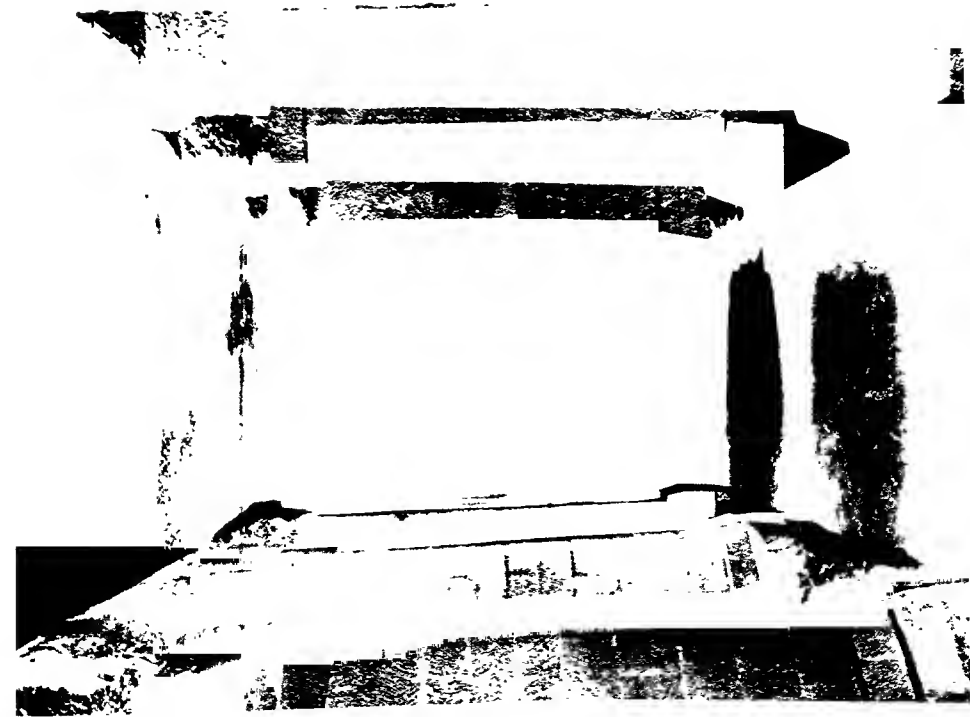
S.No.	Item.	Amount.	Remark.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	By sale of publications	1,466 10 0	
2	By sale of photographs	26 15 0	
3	By sale of old coins	29 13 0	Treasure-trove.
4	Miscellaneous	54 12 0	
	Total ..	1,578 2 0	



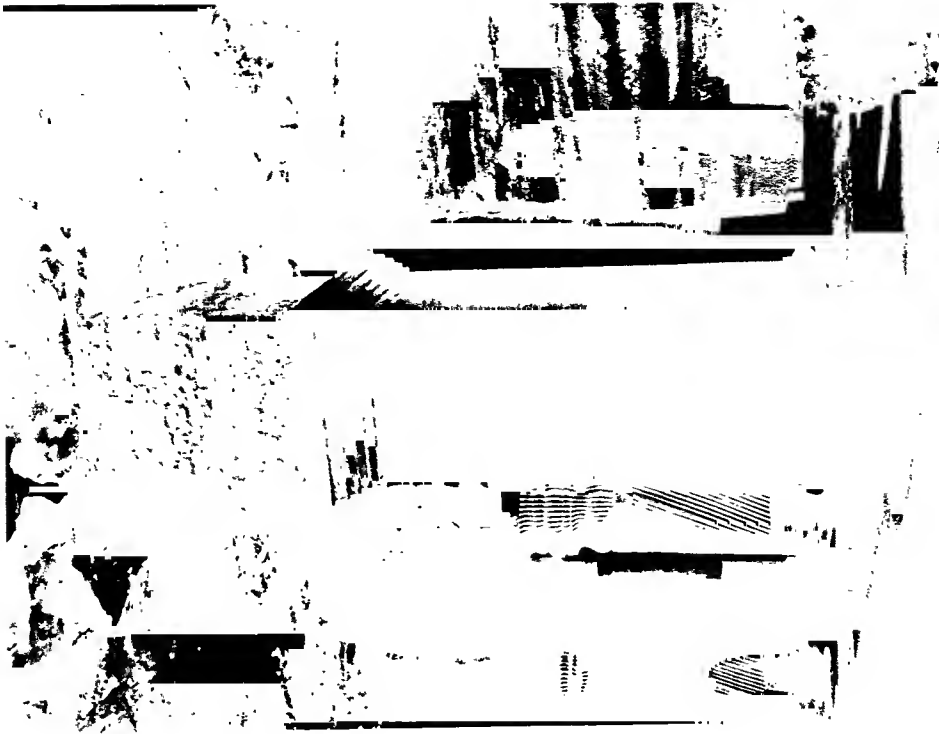
(a) Cave No. 3 at Bagh, outer left wing, after conservation



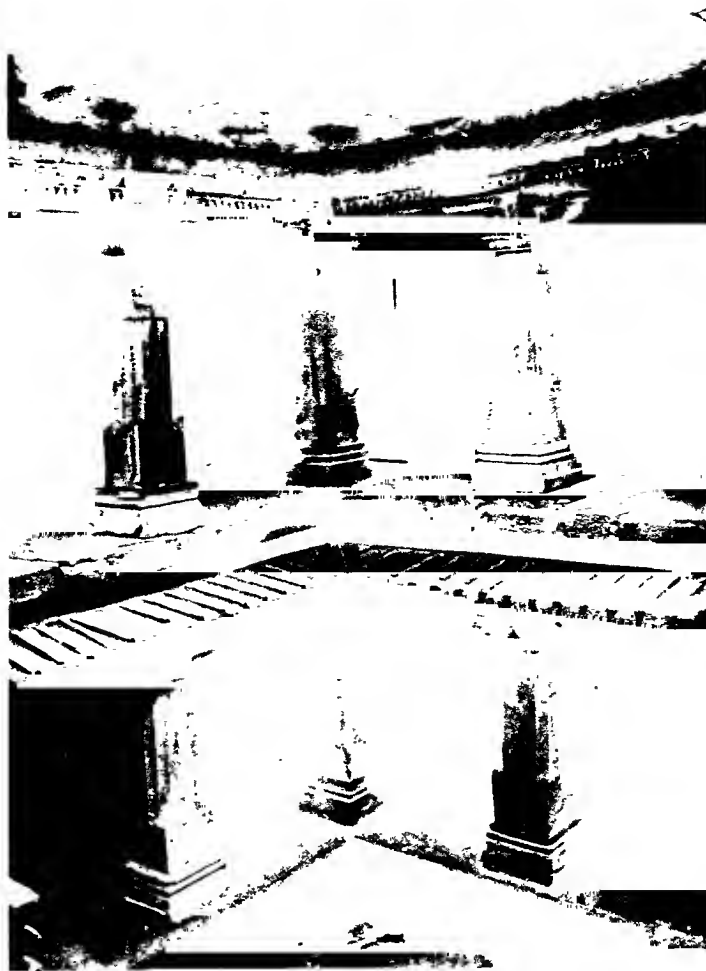
(b) Cave No. 3 at Bagh, inner left wing, after conservation



(a) Cave No. 3 at Bagh, interior, central bay,
after conservation



(b) Cave No. 4 at Bagh, interior, a structural square pillar,
after conservation



(a) Hindu Monastery, Kadwaha Fort, interior view showing both storeys, after clearance of debris



(b) Hindu Monastery, Kadwaha Fort, partial view from N. E., during clearance

Excavations at Pawaya : Tila site.



(a) Mutilated stone image of a Naga king (?) front view



(b) Mutilated stone image of a Naga king (?) back view



(c) Brick platform, partial corner view from N. E., during excavation.

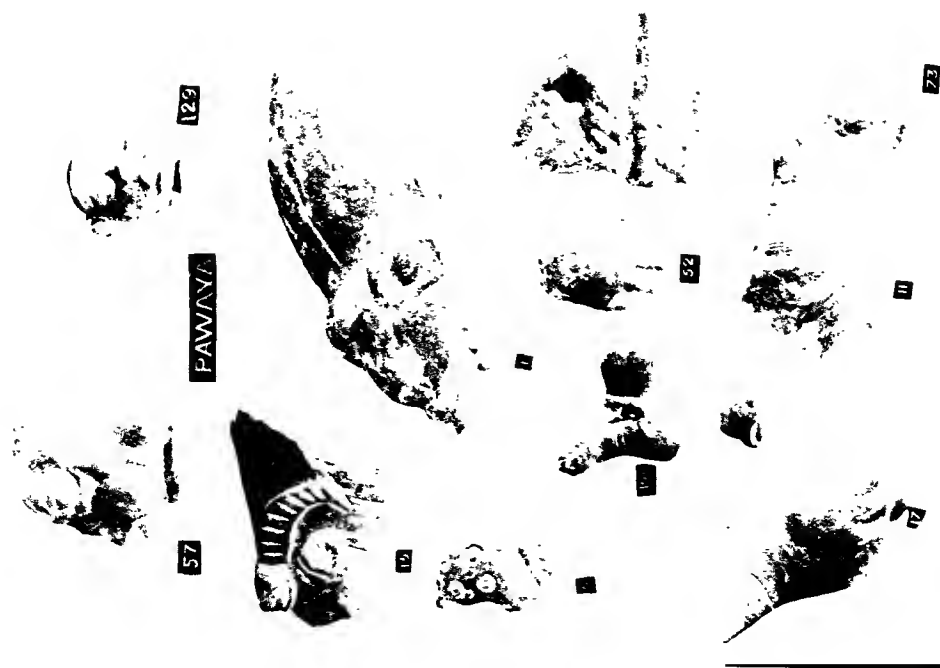
Excavations at Pawaya : Tila site : small antiquities.



(b) Pottery

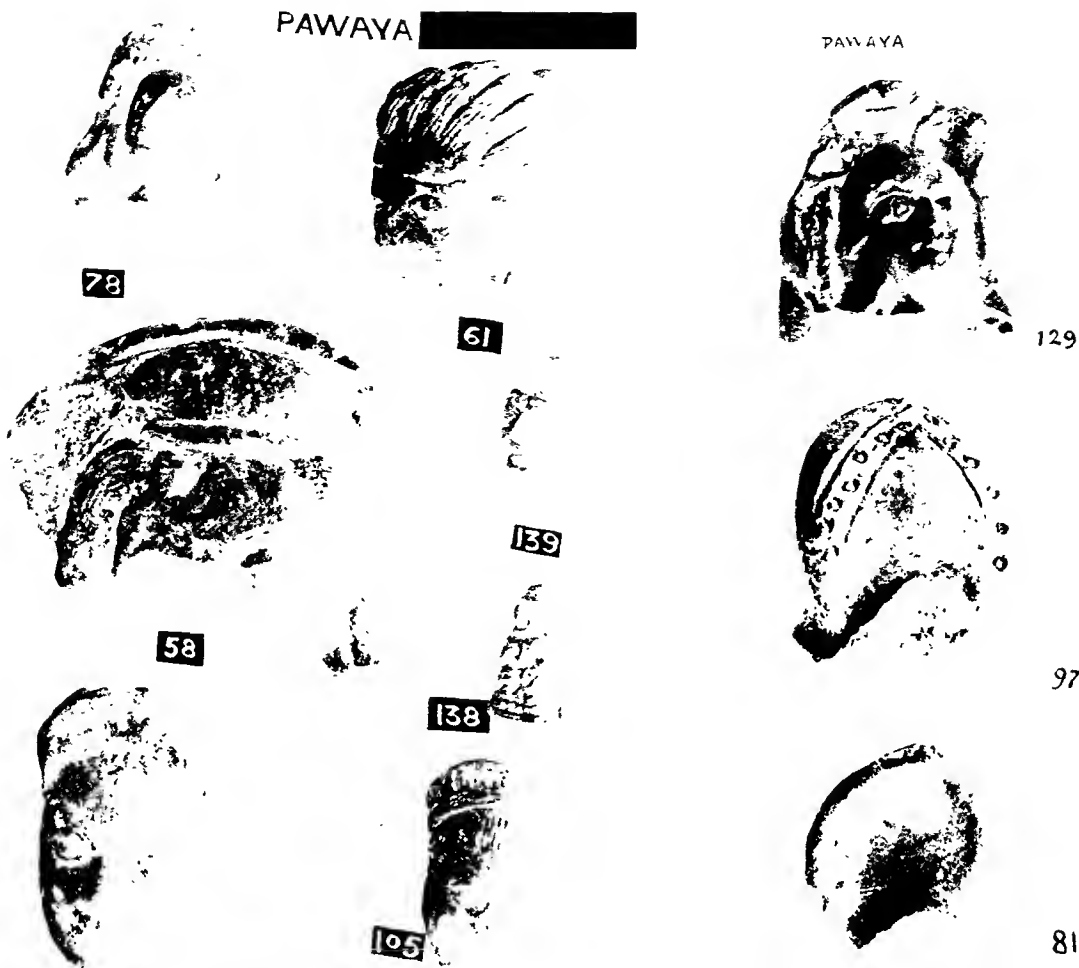


(c) Pieces of decorative bricks of various designs



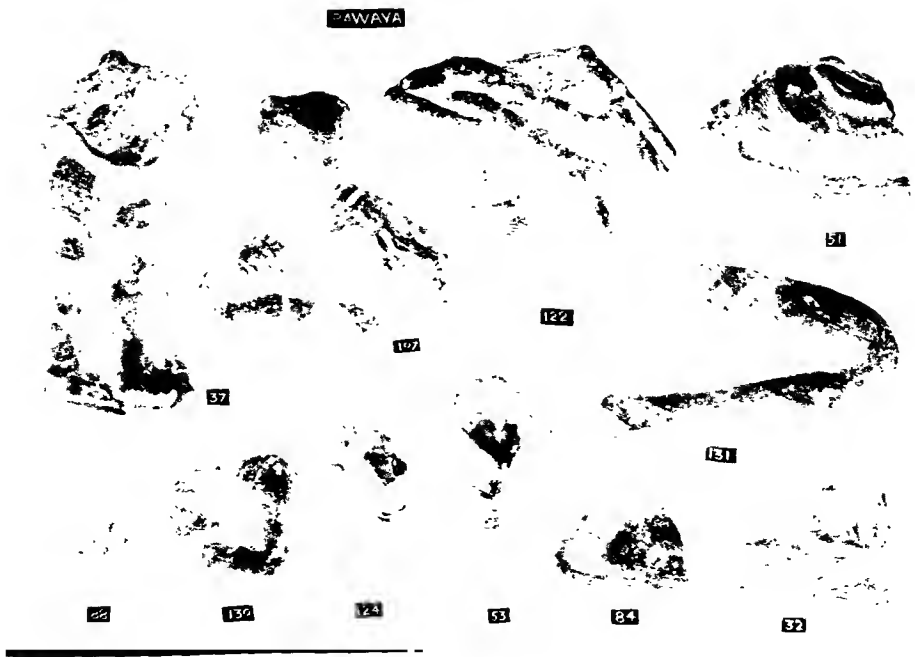
(a) Terra cotta figures of animals and birds
(fragmentary)

Excavations at Pawaya : Tila site : small antiquities.



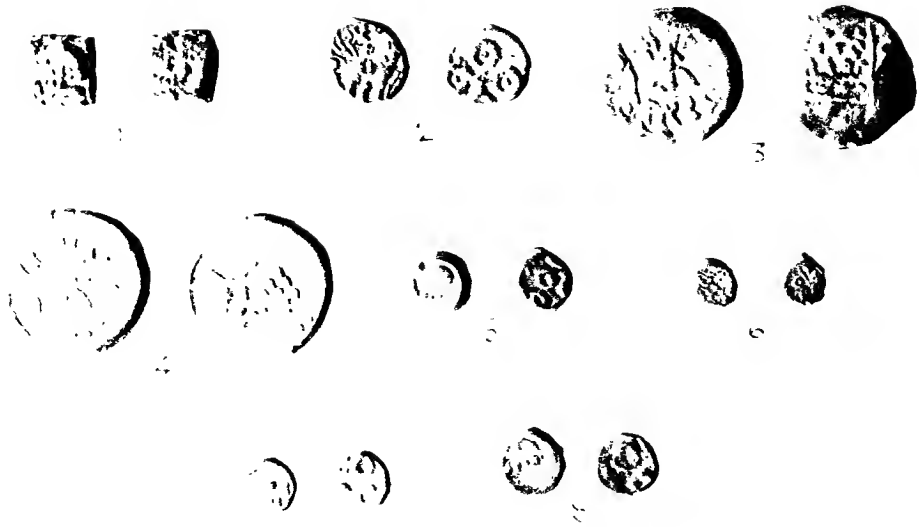
(a) Heads of terra cotta human figures.

(b) Terra cotta head of a Naga, and two serpent hoods

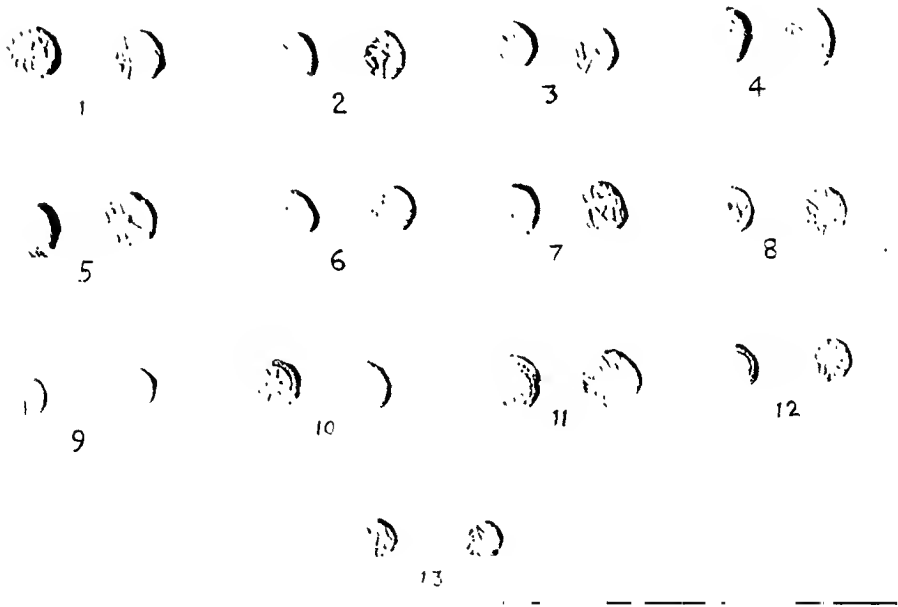


(c) Fragments of terra cotta human figures (torsos, hands, legs etc.)

Coins acquired.



(a) Punch-marked and Andhra.



(b) Naga.

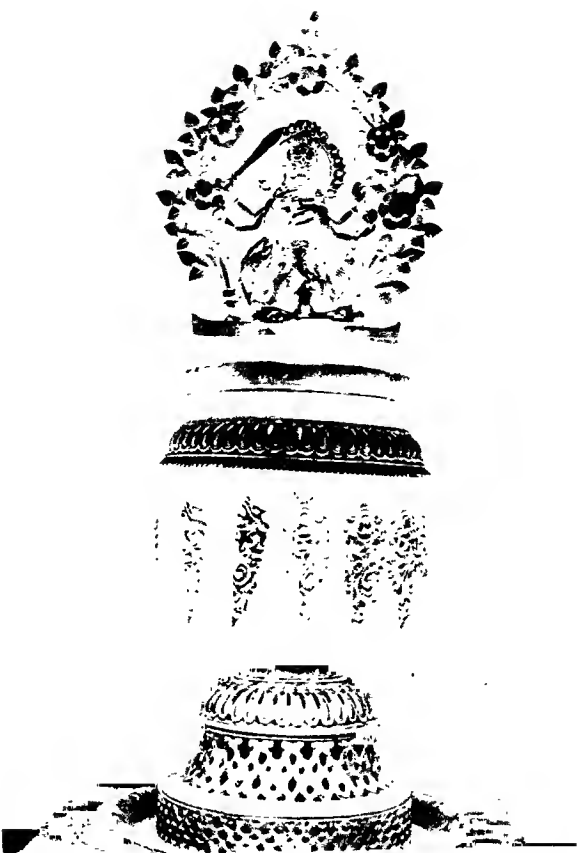


(c) Naga.

Archaeological Museum at Gwalior : Metal images.



(a) Buddha in preaching attitude seated on a two-storied pedestal



(b) Vighnantaka (a Buddhist god) on ornamental pedestal



(c) Siva dancing (?)

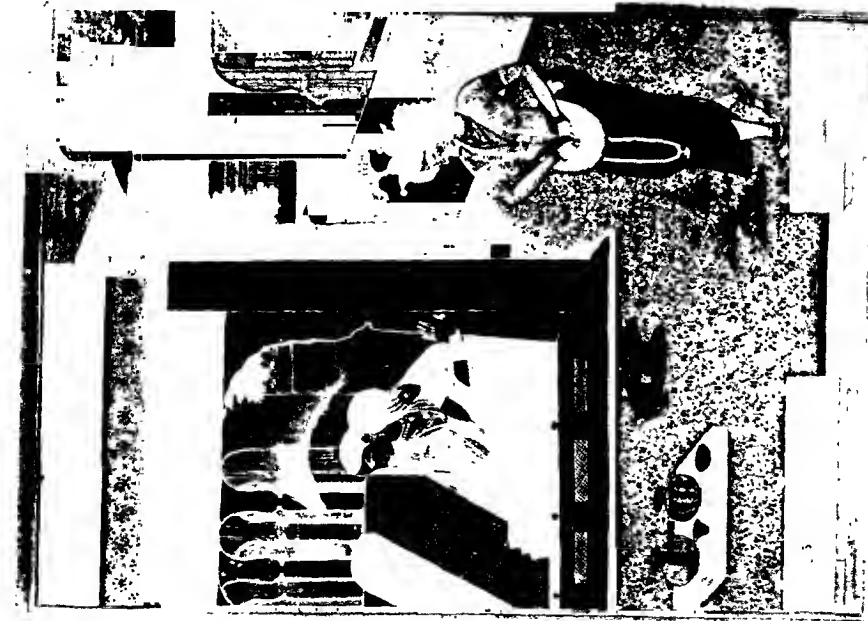


(d) Radha-Muralidhara

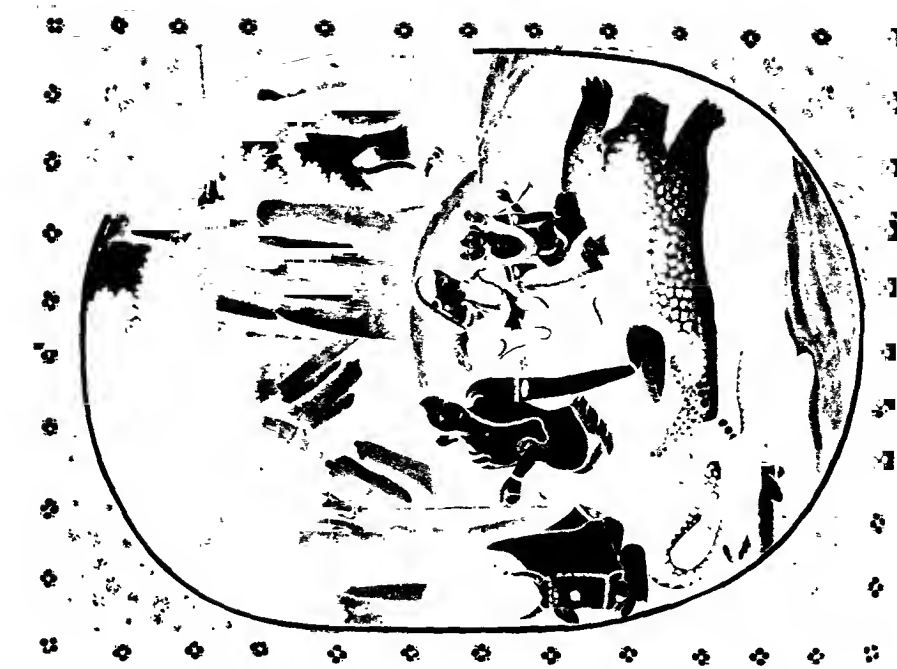
Archaeological Museum at Gwalior.



(a) A stone image of Siva standing with Nandi behind, from Bagh



(b) Krishna playing *gaddal* with Radha (?)
(painting)



(c) Siva with family in the forest.
(painting)

Archæological Museum at Gwalior.



(a) Ahilya-uddhara.



(b) A copy of mural painting (portions of a scroll frieze) on the interior of cave No. 4 at Bagh.

D.G.A. 80.

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